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Established 1887

## Enemies to Try to Oust Brandt In Confidence Vote Thursday

By David Binder

BONN, April 24 (NYT).—Planned by a state election triumph yesterday and by a reduction in the thin federal government majority, West Germany's powerful conservative opposition announced today it would try to overthrow Chancellor Willy Brandt later this week.

Rainer Barzel, who heads the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, said he would make his bid for the chancellorship through a no-confidence vote on Thursday.

The move, unprecedented in post-war German politics, would pit the government coalition of Social and Free Democrats nominally holding 249 votes among the deputies of the Bundestag, against the conservative opposition of 246 votes.

Until yesterday the government majority in the lower house was 250 deputies. Then a Free Democrat, Wilhelm Helms, announced he was quitting his party, mainly because of domestic policy. He added that he still had doubts



Rainer Barzel

idea that a groundswell was in motion here against the government of Chancellor Brandt and his Free Democratic coalition partner Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Meeting this afternoon under Mr. Barzel, the 32-member party executive of the conservatives voted unanimously to submit a "constructive no confidence proposal" in the Bundestag against the Brandt-Scheel government, probably tomorrow.

According to the 1949 constitution, the proposal must come 48 hours before the actual no confidence vote.

Edward Ackermann, spokesman for Mr. Barzel, said that at this stage it was "completely open" whether the opposition would be able to gather enough fence jumpers from the ruling coalition to overthrow Chancellor Brandt.

A few hours later it became plain the Christian Democratic Union had won a resounding victory—with 53 percent of the vote—in the Baden-Württemberg election.

The election and the defection of the 48-year-old Mr. Helms apparently gave the opposition the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Wilhelm Helms

## South Vietnamese Retreat in Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, April 24 (NYT).—South Vietnamese forces in the Central Highlands near Dak To, sailing from an enemy tank assault and artillery bombardment, were reported falling back toward the provincial capital of Kontum tonight.

Reports from U.S. and South Vietnamese officers in the field said the forward command post of the South Vietnamese 22d Division at Tan Canh 25 miles northwest of Kontum, was taken under point-blank fire at dawn.

In Pleiku, John Paul Yasin, a U.S. adviser, said that the attack on Tan Canh began at 7 a.m. and that, by afternoon, the North Vietnamese were largely in control of the post. South Vietnamese forces also abandoned an airfield called Dak To 2, three miles west of Tan Canh, the adviser said, after the North Vietnamese attacked it with tanks and infantry.

## Artillery Destroyed

Nine U.S. advisers were evacuated from Tan Canh, he said, and all the South Vietnamese artillery pieces based there were destroyed to prevent their use by the North Vietnamese.

What has happened to the government forces at artillery bases on the ridge-line west of Dak To was not clear. All of the bases came under intense bombardment early today.

One U.S. helicopter was shot down at Dak To and four crewmen were killed, the U.S. command said.

The South Vietnamese command said its forces had been engaged in heavy fighting all around Tan Canh but had abandoned their positions at Dien Bien, the next town south of Highway 14 on the way to Kontum.

Highway 14 was also cut at several other points between there and Kontum, as well as farther south between Kontum and Pleiku, and it appeared that the province had been effectively cut in half by the enemy attacks.

What the Saigon government forces will be able to do to counter the assaults is uncertain.



## Commitment Even After Viet Pullout

## Broad U.S.-Cambodia Link Hinted

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI).—Administration officials have indicated to the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the United States will have a defense commitment to Cambodia even after all U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Vietnam.

This position, detailed in testimony made public yesterday by the committee, suggests a broad U.S. commitment to the survival of the present government.

Until now the principal administration justifications for U.S. intervention and aid for the Lon Nol government were first to safeguard the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

He also asserted that "we do

not have any formal obligation or a commitment to Cambodia that I know of."

The new, enlarged justification for aid to Phnom Penh was given on March 22 and 23 by Lt. Gen. George M. Seignious, 2d, director of the U.S. security assistance program, and by Marshall Green, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian Affairs.

"I think we may have a U.S. interest and policy reasons that would indicate that it was prudent and in our interest to continue some form of support to Cambodia after the U.S. forces have withdrawn from South Vietnam," Gen. Seignious said under questioning.

He also asserted that "we do

not have any formal obligation or a commitment to Cambodia that I know of."

Mr. Green echoed this position. Once all U.S. forces are out of South Vietnam, he said, "I still think we have an interest in the Cambodians being able to have a government of their own choosing, that we could still be opposed to aggression succeeding and taking over Cambodia."

These statements differ from comment on May 14, 1970, by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who said the defense of the Cambodian government was "not our primary purpose, and that will not be our purpose in the future."

Since then the administration has begun programs of military and economic assistance to the Phnom Penh government that this year was valued at \$341 million.

Mr. Green disclosed in his testimony that the United States was seeking to help build the Cambodian Army up to 220,000 men in fiscal 1973. The present level envisioned in the military aid program is 200,000. Last year, the United States was seeking to support a 150,000-member Cambodian Army and in 1970, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk was deposed by Gen. Lon Nol, the army numbered about 30,000.

It was disclosed during the questioning of Gen. Seignious that the staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee had prepared a draft report that was severely critical of the performance of the Cambodian military.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, told Gen. Seignious that the report found "a good part of the 200,000 army you are talking about is a phantom army, that they are not there."

Rep. Hays also questioned the planned delivery to Cambodia of C-130 transport planes. Speaking of assistance to the Lon Nol government, he added: "I don't know how they are going to use this stuff except as this report indicates, to buy Mercedes and television sets and what-have-you."

## Action Denounced by Nixon

## Viet Cong Writes to Congress on War

PARIS, April 24 (Reuters).—The Viet Cong's foreign minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, has written to all U.S. senators and representatives urging them to intervene with President Nixon to stop the war and accept the Communist peace.

In Washington, her action drew a quick denunciation from the White House. Spokesman Gerald Warren, who said he was expressing the view of President Nixon, described Mrs. Binh's action as presumptuous and arrogant. He said it was a propaganda ploy that would not work.

A number of congressmen also reacted angrily to the letter.

## Constitution Is Cited

The text of the letter, as given by the Viet Cong delegation to the Paris peace talks, said in part:

"According to the U.S. Constitution, the Congress has the power to decide on the question of war and peace. Therefore, I urge you to stop President Nixon in taking an adventurous path."

## 6 E. German Youths Seek Refuge in West

ESCHWEIGER, West Germany, April 24 (UPI).—Six East German youths fled across the Communism-minded border into West Germany in two separate regions early today, police reported.

Two 21-year-old students crossed near Eschweiger and asked for political asylum. Near Goettingen, 30 miles to the north, four youths between 15 and 18 crossed the frontier.

Binh. He said her letter was a presumptuous effort to inject herself in the American political process. The move was folly on her part, he said.

The Vietnamese Communist leaders obviously do not understand the U.S. political system in which members of Congress are elected to be responsive to the will of the American people and not to the propaganda ploys of the enemy, he said.

Mr. Warren said members of Congress have every right to express outrage at being approached in this way by Mrs.

Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado, third-ranking Senate Republican leader, and Sen. Robert Taft, R.-Ohio, urged the Democratic presidential candidates to join in condemning the letter.

Sen. Taft said: "The effrontery of such a communication as this, directed to the Senate and the House, is hardly believable. It should be denounced by all Americans as a direct insult to the U.S. people."

Sen. Allott said the letter is "the old diatribe." He referred to "the hysteria of a regime that knows it has badly miscalculated and overreached itself in its cur-

rent invasion."

"I urge you to stop President Nixon in taking an adventurous path."

Additional Weather—Page 3

Austria .....	8 S. Lebanon .....
Belgium .....	12 B. Luxembourg .....
Denmark .....	2 D. Morocco .....
Eire (incl. Irel.) .....	9 P. Netherlands .....
France .....	1 P. Norway .....
Germany .....	1 P. Portugal .....
Great Britain .....	15 P. Spain .....
Greece .....	16 G. Sweden .....
Iraq .....	17 P. Switzerland .....
Italy .....	18 P. Turkey .....
Japan .....	19 P. U.S. Military .....
Korea .....	20 P. Yugoslavia .....

Today's weather—Page 3

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1972

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## Change of Plans Leads to Error

## Apollo Set for Flight to Earth; LEM Fails to Crash on Moon

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 24 (UPI).—The Apollo-16 astronauts cast off their empty lunar lander today before starting the 248,000-mile return trip to earth, but the Orion tumbled crazily out of control, scrubbing plans to crash it into the moon in a final scientific experiment.

Despite the Orion control troubles, mission commander John W. Young saluted the Orion as he saw it flashing gold and silver in the sun. "A mighty good spacecraft, a real good flying machine and a real great lunar base too," he said. "We'll miss her."

Capt. Young, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke and Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly still had to eject a tiny unmanned satellite named Lil' Mo' before blasting out of lunar orbit.

This was done at 2154 GMT.

According to schedule Apollo-16 was to fire its main rocket engine at 0215 GMT Tuesday and head back to earth tonight after a planned 18-hour science and photographing period in moon orbit was canceled.

Space-agency engineers held off until the main engine more than necessary, because of lingering doubts about its reserve guidance system, which malfunctioned last Thursday and nearly caused cancellation of the moon landing.

The primary guidance system is working perfectly, and the secondary ones with some difficulty. The guidance system serves as a rudder when the main engine is fired.

Flight-plan changes were radioed to Apollo-16 this morning, and the astronauts, tired and testy after their record-shattering circumnavigation, made no secret of their irritation about having to cross out old times and procedures and write new ones, adding to their work load.

They expressed doubt they would be able to make out all the new steps—and quickly let ground controllers know their fears had come true when they discovered that they had left Orion in an "attitude hold" control setting instead of autopilot.

"I've had so many surprises on this page that it just got left in air hold," Col. Duke said.

Scientists had wanted to measure the impact waves—set off by the crashing of the burned-out LEM—on seismometers left by Apollo crews on the moon to see if they could learn anything more about the make-up of the lunar interior.

The astronauts would be heading home with a 245-pound package of rocks that a geologist predicted will be the most important yet brought back from the moon.

Capt. Young and Col. Duke had a 18.4-mile web of car tracks and footprints as evidence of men's only expedition to the moon's rocky highlands.

The two moon walkers and command-module pilot Asst. M. Duke began their last day in lunar orbit when mission control awakened them at 1512 GMT after a sound sleep. Before eating breakfast, they uncapped the command ship's mapping cameras and aimed its other surface sensors toward the moon.

Mission control monitored the morning's camera-aiming operations, and ground communicator Henry Hartfield kept Comdr. Mattingly advised of progress.

Twenty-four hours earlier, leaving late and 50 pounds above weight, Apollo-16's lunar explorers had blasted off the moon after a record-shattering stay that

which were launched by Mr. Volcker last month at series of international meetings, will go on at least until the next meeting of the International Monetary Fund's 120 members in Washington next September.

## IMF Role Sought

Mr. Giscard d'E斯塔ng told newsmen he felt the deputies of the Group of 10 high monetary functionaries of the rich countries—but not the ministers—should study the questions of monetary reform and make the proposals, but that the final decision should be taken by the executive directors of the IMF.

In the negotiations prior to the currency realignments last December, Mr. Connally chaired the procedures of the Group of 10, an organization of 10 rich Western powers that has been paramount in monetary matters, because it always seemed to be the Common Market countries that called the tune.

Mr. Connally and Mr. Volcker want, as a new forum for negotiating a reform of the monetary system, a body of 10

or 12 countries that would include some rich and some developing countries.

## Negotiations in 1972

It will not be until next year that there will be any negotiations over substantive issues about the new system itself, the French minister said.

In the negotiations prior to the currency realignments last December, Mr. Connally chaired the procedures of the Group of 10, an organization of 10 rich

Western powers that has been paramount in monetary matters, because it always seemed to be the Common Market countries that called the tune.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber reaffirmed to the other ministers today that Britain intended to participate in the project to narrow margins of community currencies.

Ministers from Denmark and Norway said they also would join "in the course of May."

The six decided in March to reduce the margins of fluctuation between any two community currencies to 2.25 percent instead of the 4.25 percent that is allowable under new rules.

The decision formally went into effect today, and the spread between the Belgian franc, the strongest of the community currencies, and the Italian lire, the weakest of the community currencies, was 2.02 percent.

Machinery has been set up so that central banks will intervene in the exchange markets in community currencies to keep margins within the 2.25 percent limit and settle debts with each other once a month.

## Pre-Summit Talks

LUXEMBOURG, April 24 (UPI).

Dealers of the Common Market and the four candidate states met here to prepare for a summit of the 10 heads of state and government. The meeting reportedly will be held in Paris Oct. 18 and 19.

## Astronauts' Dust, Rocks

## Lunar Samples May Explain Bright 'Rays' Around Craters

By Walter Sullivan

HOUSTON, April 24 (NYT).—Collecting lunar dust by delicately pressing patches of velvet and space-suit cloth to the lunar surface and by scooping up other material, the Apollo-16 astronauts have collected samples that should help explain some of the most striking features of the lunar surface.

These include the bright rays

that radiate from a number of relatively young craters as well as the lighter hue of the paper-thin upper layer of lunar dust.

The rays bear eloquent witness to the fearsome explosions that gouged out those craters, throwing debris in all directions. Some rays originating in the largest craters reach halfway around the moon. Because of their special light-reflecting properties, their composition has long been debated.

Early in telescopic observations of the moon it was noticed that the rays are most prominent at full moon, when the sun, so to speak, is shining over the shoulder of an earth-based observer. When the lunar surface is illuminated from the side, as at half moon, the rays are not readily seen.

From this it was suspected that the rays were formed of material that preferentially scatters light back toward its source, much like the reflective tape used on car bumpers.

Since craters and other irregularities on the lunar surface are best seen from earth when side-lighted—that is, at half moon—it was assumed that the rays did not represent dense cratering or heavy accumulations of boulders.

However, pictures from lunar orbit showed numerous small craters and boulders within the rays, and some scientists now believe that smaller fragments of debris may be responsible for the full-moon brightness. Such fragments would still be larger than the average covering of the surface.

One project geologist, on the other hand, pointed out yesterday that when black basalt is ground fine it becomes lighter in color, and he proposed that the rays may have been formed by such a powder.

Another school offers a compositional explanation—that the rays were formed of chalk-colored material of some sort. It must, they say, be of a type that could readily be thrown great distances across the airless moon; the weak lunar gravity would also contribute to low-range flights.

The area explored by the Apollo-16 astronauts lay between two craters, each about a half-mile in diameter: North Ray and South Ray. Both have well-defined ray patterns, and yesterday the spacecraft's commander, Capt. John W. Young, and the lunar module pilot, Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke, collected samples on the rim of North Crater.

During their three excursions across the lunar surface the astronauts also collected soil samples at numerous points between the two craters, including some of the uppermost coating of dust.



Associated Press

HE WENT THATAWAY—Tommy Duke, 4-year-old son of Apollo-16 lunar module pilot Charles M. Duke Jr., and Mrs. Charles M. Duke, mother of the astronaut, differed at just where the astronauts were at one point on their third moon walk. Tommy's brother, yes, he's named Charles, 7, stayed out of the Space Center spat.

'I'm a Great Talker'

## His Mother Takes the Credit For Astronaut Duke's Glibness

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 24 (AP).—Anyone wondering where Charlie Duke got his gift of gab need wonder no more.

"He got it from his mother," said Mrs. Charles M. Duke. "I'm a great talker. I'm sure he takes after me."

She said she dragged her husband outside their South Carolina home one night last week, looked up at the moon and said, "Can you believe Charlie's up there?"

Mrs. Duke said she never expected to have a son on the moon, "but it's a wonderful feeling."

She noted Charlie's five lunar tumbling and announced that "he's going to take ballet lessons when he gets home."

Mrs. Duke, the astronaut's wife, Dottie, and several other members of the family emerged from the moon explorer's home shortly after lift-off from the lunar surface.

"They were enormous!" she said, sounding somewhat like her excitable husband.

She said she wasn't really worried about the spills her husband took.

"I knew he'd get up," she said.

wife indicated no real concern for her husband's safety, explaining:

"He told me it was a good engine, and he had a lot of influence in its design."

However, she said, "I was glad to see it go off. It was beautiful. And I'm glad I saw one go off before."

She said she was delighted that Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke and his lunar colleague, Capt. John W. Young, apparently achieved so many of their mission goals.

"I'm very proud of him, and John too," she said.

Besides landing and liftoff, she said, one of the high points of the lunar excursions came yesterday when Capt. Young and Col. Duke ventured into a crater filled with massive boulders.

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She said she wasn't really worried about the spills her husband took.

"I knew he'd get up," she said.

## Chou Insists All GIs Must Quit Vietnam

Tells Briton It's Only Way to Bring Peace

LONDON, April 24 (AP).—Premier Chou En-lai of China said tonight there will be no chance of any peace in Southeast Asia until American troops completely withdraw from Vietnam.

He said in an interview with British writer Felix Greene, screened by the British Broadcasting Corporation, that America's policy of Vietnamization—of leaving the Vietnam conflict to Vietnam troops—did not go far enough. The war must stop completely, he said.

Mr. Chou also rebuked the Japanese government for what he called constantly changing its attitude on relations with mainland China.

He said President Nixon's recent visit to China was "at least a start and beneficial toward understanding other's views and in expounding each side's position and attitude."

He noted that both America and China agreed that tension must be reduced in the Far East. The question was how this was to be achieved, he said.

The most outstanding question in the Far East remains that of the United States' war of aggression against Vietnam and Indochina, he said. "In my opinion if the United States does not withdraw its armed forces from Indochina and cease supporting the puppet regimes and rightist forces in these countries, the war in Indochina cannot stop and thus it will be impossible to ease the tension in the Far East."

He added: "If the U.S. government's war of aggression against Indochina does not stop, so long as the war continues, no matter what form it takes, including that of Vietnamization, and the bombings are expanded, free Indochinese people can only fight on, fight to the end, and the Chinese people will certainly support them to the end and so the tension in the Far East cannot be eased."

"Only an end to the war can contribute to a relaxation of tension, this is the test."

Mr. Waldheim, who has just returned from a two-week trip that took him to four capitals, said he had made the offer in a statement in Paris after the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam had resumed.

"So far," he told a news conference, "there has been no clear response to this, so we can't go any further unless the parties are willing."

On the threat to Kontum:

"Route 14, both north and south of Kontum, is cut. Everything must be done by air. I'd say that is why we don't want to blast it with air power."

On the enemy tanks, he said:

"There have been rumors of NVA [North Vietnamese Army] tanks for several months. But we did not sight them until yesterday. Their number and speed of advance surprised us."

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"I made the decision that we had to get out and we just made it, sneaking by a bad-guy tank by about 20 feet," Col. Kaplan said.

The Americans made their way to a rendezvous arranged by

United Press International  
PRESIDENTIAL PRAYER—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu (left) wearing an ao dai, a native costume, for first time in public, seen bowing at altar during ceremonies marking the nation's Ancestors' Day in Saigon on Sunday.

## No Response

## To UN Offer

## On Viet War

UNITED NATIONS, April 24 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today his repeated offer of good offices to settle the Vietnam war had brought no direct response from any of the parties to the conflict.

But because the U.S. rescue copters were overloaded by South Vietnamese soldiers hanging on the skids, the craft from Tan Cang could be flown only to the Dak To airstrip nearby. It too, was soon seized by the enemy and the rescued Americans had to flee on foot.

One of those rescued was Col. Phillip Kaplan, senior adviser to the 22d Division. As he related the events, "It began at midnight, when enemy tanks penetrated the perimeter and began putting almost point-blank fire into the command bunkers."

"I made the decision that we had to get out and we just made it, sneaking by a bad-guy tank by about 20 feet," Col. Kaplan said.

The Americans made their way to a rendezvous arranged by

## U.S. Advisers in Highlands Flee Foe by Copter, on Foot

By Jack Foisie

radio with John Paul Vann, the U.S. adviser in the province, and were picked up amid fierce fire from the North Vietnamese.

Flown out to Pleiku along with Col. Kaplan were Lt. Col. Terry McLain and Capt. David Stewart.

Mr. Vann, who has been in South Vietnam for 10 years as soldier and civilian, said of Tan Cang, "It was essentially occupied by the enemy this morning, there are still small pockets of friendly troops holding out, however. That is why we don't want to blast it with air power."

On the enemy tanks, he said:

"There have been rumors of NVA [North Vietnamese Army] tanks for several months. But we did not sight them until yesterday. Their number and speed of advance surprised us."

On the threat to Kontum:

"Route 14, both north and south of Kontum, is cut. Everything must be done by air. I'd say that is why we don't want to blast it with air power."

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## Brandt Faces Strong Test

(Continued from Page 1)

vote is due before the Bundestag May 4. Chancellor Brandt has staked his political career and his hopes for "peace and relaxation of tensions in Europe" on it.

Approval of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties here is being treated by the Soviet bloc as a condition for further steps toward détente in Central Europe, including implementation of the 1971 four-power Berlin agreement.

## 2 Months of Uncertainty

The atmosphere of uncertainty that accumulated here two months ago when the treaties were first submitted to parliament has thickened steadily ever since.

In view of the narrow government majority, defections from it and the state election, it seemed impossible tonight to say what the outcome of the next parliamentary tests would be.

It was suggested that the liberal deputy and millionaire farmer, Knut Von Kuhlmann-Stumm would join his fellow Free Democratic farmer, Mr. Helms, in opposing the Brandt-Schaefer government.

Baron Kuhlmann-Stumm has wavered frequently in the past.

There is also talk of large sums of money changing hands or being promised to coalition deputies susceptible to the blandishments of the opposition and worried about their future in a political landscape of narrow majorities. But there was no solid evidence of bribery.

The government's spokesman, Conrad Ahlers and Rudiger Von Wechmar, repeatedly assured newsmen this evening that Chancellor Brandt was facing the latest challenge to his policies and his administration "with confidence" and "with calm."

At the town of Spean Tram after it had been shelled heavily.

The fate of Spean Tram's garrison was not known, the Cambodian command said. The town is about seven miles west of Phnom Penh, which itself is 60 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

A government brigade was flown by helicopter into Phnom Penh, where Brig. Gen. Dien Del reported the situation was "serious."

Mr. Limbourg was accused by Greeks of helping Prof. George Mavrikis, who had served a jail term for conspiring to overthrow the government, leave Athens in a West German military aircraft.

The Greek chargé d'affaires here, Emmanuel Spyridakis, was summoned to the Foreign Ministry today and told that West Germany supported the actions of its ambassador, Dr. Guido Brunner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman declined to divulge any details of the affair before a report is made to parliament.

## Drive Threatens Cambodia Town

PHNOM PENH, April 24 (AP).—

Enemy forces rolled closer to the western outskirts of the provincial capital of Phnom Penh today, overrunning a Cambodian position at Spean Tram after it had been shelled heavily.

The fate of Spean Tram's garrison was not known, the Cambodian command said. The town is about seven miles west of Phnom Penh, which itself is 60 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

A government brigade was flown by helicopter into Phnom Penh, where Brig. Gen. Dien Del reported the situation was "serious."

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The Foreign Ministry spokesman

## Soviet Envoy in Paris Sure Aid to Hanoi Will Continue

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 24 (IHT).—Soviet Ambassador Pyotr A. Abrasimov said today that there was no possibility that his country would cut back military aid to North Vietnam as the United States does.

Speaking to the Diplomatic Press Association here, Mr. Abrasimov said, "Our government and the Soviet people have furnished and will always furnish maximum aid to the heroic Vietnamese people fighting American aggression."

The United States rebuked the Soviet Union shortly after the North Vietnamese offensive got under way three weeks ago for "making the attack possible."

Answering questions submitted by newsmen in advance, Mr. Abrasimov said that it was no accident that the questions putting almost point-blank fire into the command bunkers.

Mr. Abrasimov, making his first appearance before the press since he replaced Valerian A. Zorin last September, also made the following points:

• Contacts should begin between the Common Market and Comecon, the Warsaw Pact's economic organization, in order to develop better economic relations.

• Soviet-Chinese relations "could be much better."

• Soviet-Japanese relations Pointing out that an eventual treaty between the two countries was in the works, Mr. Abrasimov called it "great progress in our relations."

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	16	63	Very cloudy
ANTWERPEN	16	63	Cloudy
BERGAMO	16	63	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Showers
BOSTON	12	54	Very cloudy
CAGLIARI	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	63	Cloudy
DAEGU	26	68	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	6	

Statement Expected This Week

## Vixon Stays at Md. Retreat, Weighing Further Pullouts

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 24 (UPI)—President Nixon stayed in his mountain hideaway today studying reports on the Vietnam fighting and working on an expected statement this week concerning U.S. troop withdrawals.

It was reported from Saigon that Mr. Nixon today asked the U.S. commander in Vietnam for an urgent assessment of the situation in light of North Vietnam's three-pronged offensive.

Informed sources were quoted saying that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the American commander, replied that the situation is serious.

Informal White House sources say President Nixon has still not decided when he will make his promised statement to the nation on the American troop-withdrawal program. He has said he would make such a statement before May 1.

Under previously announced plans, American ground combat top levels in South Vietnam are to be reduced to 69,000 by May 1.

## secret Report To Nixon Says Raiding Fails

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Newsweek magazine says a secret report by the Nixon administration appraisal of the effectiveness of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam disclosed decided differences in how three major agencies assess that strategy.

Newsweek said in the issue published yesterday that President Nixon instructed his national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, on Gen. Haig's fact-finding trip to South Vietnam. The general returned late last week with his current assessment of the shape of events on the battlefield.

Gen. Haig's survey, ordered by President Nixon, is expected to be a central factor in the President's decision whether to continue withdrawing U.S. ground forces. Involved are a complex mix of military and foreign and domestic political factors, among them the growing protest demonstrations in the U.S. over escalation of the American bombing.

The results was National Security Study Memorandum-1, classified "secret," which Newsweek said Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, has read to the Congressional Record this week.

Newsweek published excerpts from the memorandum's appraisal of the effectiveness of U.S. bombing during the Johnson administration.

They included:

• The State Department emphasized the cumulative strain in North Vietnam of long aerial bombardment but admitted that the bombing had plainly not paralyzed Hanoi.

• The Defense Department pointed out that despite all the adverse effects on the North Vietnamese people, the bombing only seemed to have rallied the people behind Hanoi.

• The Central Intelligence Agency concluded that "the air did not seriously affect the flow of men and supplies to communist forces in Laos and north Vietnam. Nor did it significantly erode North Vietnam's military defense capability Hanoi's determination to resist in the war."

Opinion was unanimous on one point, Newsweek reported. All three agencies agreed that Viet Cong aid had been crucial in helping Hanoi weather the bombing.

In that respect, Newsweek said, NSM-1 may have had a significant impact on Mr. Nixon's thinking when, two weeks ago, he ordered resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam."



WELCOMING WALLACE—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama mobbed by supporters during a rally in Pittsburgh. He is a candidate in Pennsylvania's Democratic primary.

## But Humphrey Victory Is Forecast

## Late Surge for McGovern in Pennsylvania

By Stephen D. Isaacs

PHILADELPHIA, April 24 (WP)—The two anti-establishment Georges—Wallace and McGovern—have the political professionals in Pennsylvania worrying.

Although neither has done much campaigning for votes in Pennsylvania's presidential primary tomorrow, campaign staffers for both Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., and Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, have concentrated here—fearful of the seemingly growing strength of both Gov. Wallace and Sen. McGovern.

Gov. Wallace has spent only two days in the state. But most of the professionals feel that he will concentrate mostly on the Massachusetts primary, which is April 23, and let Sen. Muskie and Sen. Humphrey have at each other here. Sen. McGovern's Pennsylvania campaign has been quite visible.

As a result, many in the state now feel that a second-place finish by Sen. McGovern in the popular vote would not be out of the question. Nor would a fourth-place finish by Sen. Muskie.

In Massachusetts, the police arrested 35 persons at Westover.

The protesters, mostly students from the five college Amherst area, nearby, sat in a circle, blocking traffic into the Strategic Air Command base.

The police gave them two minutes to disperse, and then moved in to make the arrests. Some walked freely to the bus, but others were carried.

MANSFIELD, Scott Visiting Shanghai

HONG KONG, April 24 (Reuters)—Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., and Hugh Scott, D., Pa., left Peking today to visit Shanghai and other places in China, the New China News Agency reported.

The senators and their wives were accompanied by Chou Chiu-jen, secretary-general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

The senators are on a three-week trip arranged during President Nixon's visit to China last February.

Six sailors jumped overboard from the U.S. Navy ammunition ship Nitro, reportedly leaving for South Vietnam from Leonardo, N.J., and were picked up by the Coast Guard. They apparently were attempting to reach 16 canoes manned by war protesters, officials said.

### Six-Ship Escort

The demonstrators failed to halt the sailing of the Nitro from the Earle Naval Ammunition Depot as the Coast Guard provided an escort of six ships.

The canoeists had been in, or sympathized with, a group of 80 who gathered at the pier entrance yesterday and tried to scale a fence in an attempt to block the sailing of the Nitro.

Nineteen persons were arrested.

Eight of Columbia's buildings were closed by anti-war demonstrators who refused to allow

cost about \$40,000, all but \$4,000 of it raised in the state. Mr. Van Dyk had to curtail the media campaign he planned in the last six days from \$25,000 worth of time to \$14,000.

Generally, however, the McGovern forces have not done the kind of detailed organization work statewide here as they have done in Massachusetts and did in Wisconsin and New Hampshire.

Although they have canvassed nearly 100 percent of the homes in three suburban districts in Philadelphia's suburbs, for instance—and handed out and mailed hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature, they say that they lacked money to do a thorough job.

Mr. Van Dyk, who has been in Pennsylvania for two weeks, sees three reasons for the McGovern surge here:

"One, the natural momentum from Wisconsin. Two, the national media feedback from his campaigning in Massachusetts, favorable stories in the news weeklies, and so forth. Three, the heat-up of the war. This won't particularly get us votes but it sparks the enthusiasm of our volunteers and it sparks contributions."

To spur the McGovern effort, the senator was coming into Pennsylvania today for six stops across the state—from the Philadelphia suburbs to Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Altoona, and finally to Allentown-Bethlehem before returning to Boston.

At each stop, Sen. McGovern will tell Pennsylvanians that they'll be alone in the voting booth, that their labor leader will not be there with them, nor will their ward leader, nor Gov. Shapp.

Sen. McGovern will be attacking the main support for Sen. Muskie (Gov. Shapp and Philadelphia's political machine) and Sen. Humphrey (labor).

The McGovern effort here will

### Surge Explained

"It'd be a pleasant surprise if we finish second," Ted Van Dyk, Sen. McGovern's national political adviser, said. "But I don't see how it's possible with Shapp's effort for Muskie."

"Originally, we were going after only a few delegates and a little of the popular vote. Now it appears we'll do a little better than that."

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The McGovern effort here will

## 6 NATO Navies Start Exercise at Gibraltar

BRUSSELS, April 24 (AP)—A dozen ships from six NATO navies today began a week's exercise called Operation Night Search on both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar.

The destroyers and frigates come from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Canada, the Netherlands and Portugal. All these countries contribute ships to the Standing Naval Force in the Atlantic, set up in 1968. Melvin Laird, U.S. defense secretary, has proposed a similar force in the Mediterranean but has not yet won the support of other members of the alliance.

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## Voter Education Effort

## Complicated Ballot Clouds Mass. Primary

By Bill Kovach

BOSTON, April 24 (NYT)—Issues and programs have slowly disappeared from the presidential primary here in the last few days of the campaign as organizations try to come to grips with the challenge of the ballot tomorrow.

The voters here will be faced with what has been described as the most complicated and confusing ballot in the country. And the key to winning delegate strength is in the hands of the organization that does the best job of educating their voters.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's organization, which already concedes the popular vote to Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., and may even be in danger of running third behind absentee candidate Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., has emphasized all other activity to concentrate on voter education.

"I've done everything but offer bribes to get people to work on election day passing out sample ballots," an aide to Boston Mayor Kevin H. White, who is working in the Muskie campaign, said. "Unless we can clearly show people how to vote for Muskie delegates, we'll be lost in the shuffle."

### Sample Ballots

Across town, surrounded by shoulder-high piles of sample ballots showing how to vote for Sen. McGovern's delegates, the senator's organizers concentrate on the same problem.

The problem is a formidable one. There will be, statewide, up to 20,000 candidates listed on various ballots.

In addition to the presidential preferential candidates—12 of them—there are two states of 20 at-large delegates in each of the 12 congressional districts; three states of six or seven candidates as pledged district delegates and in some districts as many as four district states—and candidates for state, town and ward committee posts.

So cumbersome is the ballot in the Democratic primary—Republicans have fewer candidates, fewer contests and a much simpler ballot—that election ma-

chines are useless and 20 percent of the state's voting will be done on paper ballots.

Sen. McGovern has become so concerned about the ballot that in his last few days of campaigning he has concentrated on efforts to explain the process to voters.

Statewide State

At stake in the middle of names is support at the national convention. Tomorrow, voters will elect a statewide slate of 20 at-large delegates to the convention; in each district they will elect slates of six or seven (depending upon the size of the Democratic party in that district) for a total of 80 district delegates to the convention.

At large and in each of the districts, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, have slates pledged to vote for them at the convention. Delegates pledged to Mayor John V. Lindsay or New York, who has withdrawn from

## N.Y. Mayor Asks 2-Week Layoffs To Save Money

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—

Mayor John V. Lindsay has requested authority to impose payless two-week furloughs on 280,000 municipal employees, as a "last resort" for closing the city's projected budget gap without "massive layoffs."

He said the involuntary furloughs were "the only course left us by the inaction of the City Council and state legislature regarding city fiscal needs."

The mayor has been seeking \$400 million in new city borrowing power along with \$227 million in new state aid from the legislature and \$141 million in new local taxes from the council to help balance a proposed \$8.8 billion expense budget for the 1972-1973 fiscal year.

Mr. Lindsay said the two-week staggered furloughs would save the city approximately \$110 million.

The municipal workers' pension, health insurance and other benefits would not be affected.

Sen. Muskie has consistently been given the edge in the delegate selection process because, both statewide and in the districts, his states are headed by some of the most powerful and best known politicians in the state.

## Proxmire, Aspin Assail Overruns On Warship Costs

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—

Sen. Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin, Wisconsin Democrats, released separate government studies yesterday showing huge cost overruns on U.S. Navy construction and modernization projects for two aircraft carriers and 20 guided-missile frigates.

Sen. Proxmire said a March 1972 General Accounting Office study shows that the estimated cost of the two nuclear aircraft carriers has risen 83 percent from original planning estimates. He said the projected cost of the two giant carriers had reached \$1.78 billion, or \$889.9 million each.

"This represents," Sen. Proxmire said, "an increase of \$323.3 million, or 83 percent, over the original Navy planning estimate of \$846.5 million for both carriers."

Rep. Aspin said a GAO report on the missile-firing ship showed the Navy's cost estimate for the 20-ship modernization program was a billion dollars last June 30, a \$268 million increase over the original 1967 estimate.

He said the report indicated a "high percentage of failures" in the surface-to-air missile firings, although it gave no specific figures.

"Apparently the American people have been sold another weapon system that borders on being a dud," Rep. Aspin said.

## Rogers to Visit London for Talks On Moscow Trip

LONDON, April 24 (Reuters)—

William Rogers, U.S. secretary of state, is expected to visit London on May 3 and 4 for consultations with British ministers in preparation for President Nixon's visit to Moscow on May 22.

Informed diplomatic sources here said today that Mr. Rogers was due to arrive in London on May 3 from Iceland. He will have talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home on May 4 and leave the same evening for Brussels.

Mr. Rogers is also expected later to attend the NATO ministerial council meeting in Bonn on May 30 and 31 and is likely to attend the Central Treaty Organization ministerial council meeting in London on June 1 and 2. Sir Alec will be attending both these ministerial council sessions of these two defense alliances.

Preparations in Russia

MOSCOW, April 24 (Reuters)—

A party of American officials here to make advance arrangements for President Nixon's visit in May today flew to Kiev, the last place on his Soviet itinerary, a U.S. spokesman said.

Russians Insure U.S. Investments

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP)—

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. announced yesterday that an arm of the Soviet government had participated in U.S. efforts to insure U.S. private investment overseas.

The Black Sea and Baltic Insurance Co., a subsidiary of Ingoshrub, the Soviet state insurance agency, has undertaken part of a \$26-million increase—from \$22 billion—in the amount of reinsurance insurance protecting U.S. investment in developing nations.

## Tough Standard for Confessions

**High Court Refuses to Alter Miranda Rule**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP).—The Supreme Court today tossed out test case which could have altered the famous "Miranda" decision governing the use of confessions and also stepped out of a pollution case against auto manufacturers.

The action represented a change of heart for the justices, who had last month agreed to re-examine the decision in light of the 1968 federal crime control law, which made it easier to use confessions at federal trials.

The vehicle for re-examination was to have been a Pennsylvania case involving confessions given Philadelphia authorities by Paul D. Ware in 1963 in the slaying of four elderly persons.

Prosecutors had asked the court

to overturn a Pennsylvania State Supreme Court decision which placed Ware's case under the 1966 "Miranda rule," which invalidates confessions unless the accused has been informed of his right to remain silent and to have an attorney present during questioning.

## State Law

Ware's attorneys argued that the state tribunal's ruling should not be reviewed, because it was based in part on state law, thus placing it beyond the reach of the federal high bench.

The court today agreed with that contention saying that the state ruling "rests upon an adequate state ground."

Ware's confessions came in 1963, but he was not judged com-

petent to stand trial until 1967. The Pennsylvania court ruled last December that since his trial was to come after the Miranda decision, the confessions could not be used, because police did not fully advise him of his rights during the questioning.

The murder victims were Daniel Gandy, 87, Dr. James Kalbeck, 82, Florence Grauley, 83, and Leonard Clark, 92.

## Auto Pollution

In another action today, the Supreme Court stepped out of a suit by 18 states against big auto manufacturers and concluded that nationwide pollution cases are best handled by lower courts.

The immediate effect of the unanimous decision is to slow down a drive by the states to force the manufacturers to install anti-pollution equipment in all 85 to 100 million autos built by them between 1963 and 1968.

Justice William O. Douglas, who generally takes the lead in urging the court to expand its docket, delivered the ruling, saying that while the 18 states have the Constitution on their side, their suit, for practical reasons, belongs before lower courts.

The suit charges General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors with conspiring to delay the development and introduction of anti-smog devices.

The states said they began their suit in the high court because if they had begun at the lowest level of the judiciary system it might take 10 years to reach a final settlement.

Justice Douglas did not comment directly on this point, although he said in a footnote that a similar suit already is under way in a U.S. district court in California.

## Local Conditions

As for pollution cases generally, he wrote, it makes more practical sense to put them to district courts, because local conditions are an important factor in the final judgment.

"Measures which might be adequate to deal with pollution in a city such as San Francisco might be grossly inadequate in a city such as Phoenix," he said.

The government dropped its own anti-trust suit against the auto makers in 1969. A consent decree restrained the four companies and a fifth defendant, the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, from any future con-

spiracy.

The 18 states are Washington, Illinois, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Idaho, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, North Dakota and West Virginia.

**Other Pollution Cases**

In another pollution case, the court decided it will rule on a suit by the State of Vermont against the State of New York and the International Paper Co. to compel the company and N.Y. State to clean up a sludge bed in Lake Champlain created by untreated waste discharged from a paper pulp mill in Ticonderoga, N.Y.

The court heard preliminary arguments two months ago and concluded this is the sort of pollution dispute that need not be heard first in a lower court.

The case will be argued again next term with a decision coming by June, 1973.

In a third related action, however, the court stepped away from a suit charging Milwaukee and three other cities in Wisconsin with feeding raw sewage into Lake Michigan.

In a unanimous opinion, Justice Douglas said the case should be heard in a lower federal court. The question to be decided there is whether the Wisconsin cities actually are polluting the lake.

**William Einstein, U.S. Artist, Dies; Worked in France**

PARIS, April 24 (UPI).—A notification was received today of the death of the American artist William Einstein, 65, who had made his home in Paris and France since the 1920s.

Mr. Einstein was an associate of Leopold Zerbe, Marcel Duchamp, Kandinsky, Arp, Soutine, Louis Aragon, Man Ray and Alexander Calder. The Einsteins and Mr. Calder lived for a time in the same Paris building.

More recently, Mr. Einstein turned to designing stained glass and was commissioned, in a move compared to that of choosing Chagall to paint the ceiling of the Paris Opéra, to do the windows for the restoration of the war-ravaged, 13th century collegial church of St. Vulfran at Abbeville. Six of the windows have been installed; when completed there will be 25. He also did a triptych and stations of the cross for the modern church of St. André in Abbeville.

His widow writes that Mr. Einstein, who quit as art critic of the European Edition of the New York Herald Tribune in 1946 to devote himself once more to full-time work as an artist, died on April 10.

**A Tupamaro Is Killed, Others Captured**

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 24 (UPI).—Uruguay's internal war against leftist Tupamaro guerrillas spread to the countryside with two skirmishes reported by government officials today.

One Tupamaro was killed and "others captured" after an exchange of bullets in a store 180 miles from Montevideo, an official communiqué said. A military post in the same area was attacked by guerrillas, who were repelled by gunfire, which wounded one of them, the communiqué said.

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## Chinese Table Tennis Team Packs Away Some Americana

MEMPHIS, April 24 (UPI).—China's table tennis team members packed Frisbees in their duffel bags today and headed for Los Angeles.

After a long day of Southern hospitality, the coach of the touring team said yesterday that "there will be more people-to-people exchanges" between China and the United States.



ON A FLING—Cheng Min-chih, a member of the mainland China table tennis team taking a whirl at Frisbee tossing.

Detectives Lose Status

## Shakeup at Scotland Yard Is Ordered by Its New Head

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, April 24 (WP).—Robert Mark, the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner, has acted to end the free-wheeling autonomy of Scotland Yard's scandal-tainted plainclothes detectives.

The "force within a force," Mr. Mark's own description, has been told that detectives will no longer report to their higher officials but will now be directed by the uniformed officers commanding London's 23 police divisions.

This attack on the empire built up by the detectives amounts to a revolution and has already touched off angry complaints from the famous plainclothes men.

Mr. Mark, 55, a deceptively mild-appearing man, has been commissioner only a week after serving five years as the Yard's No. 2 man. He has timed his quiet revolution with all the skill that his admirers, many of them outside the metropolitan force, expected.

The new orders follow hard on the heels of the recent conviction of two ranking Yard detectives accused of planting evidence to "shake down" a convict-informer, "meying" in his first days in a big office at New Scotland Yard's skyscraper. Mr. Mark is making clear to the 3,200 detectives and 19,000 other men on the metropolitan force that he intends to be boss.

**Shock for Britons**  
Knowable authorities agree that police corruption here cannot match that of Chicago, New York, Boston or any major American city. But the very fact that the supposedly incorruptible Scotland Yard is infected at all has come as a shock to many Britons.

Just last month the commander of the Yard's elite "Tying squad" was suspended from duty after a tabloid disclosed that he had taken a holiday in Cyprus with a Soho strip-club owner. The commander, Kenneth Drury, has steadfastly maintained he did nothing wrong.

Also last month, five flying-squad members were charged with conspiracy in a drug case, and three were accused of trying to extort money from a citizen.

Mr. Mark and others are known to believe that the small center of corruption among Yard detectives thrives on the absence of outside supervision, from the tradition of handling everything within an unsupervised Criminal Investigation Division.

It is empire that Mr. Mark

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## Venice Moves To Protect Gondoliers

VENICE, April 24 (AP).—The city government today formed a protective society to save the few hundred gondolas that still ply the canals and the romantic gondoliers who charm the tourists.

Plans were announced to open courses for the gondoliers to study foreign languages and the history of Venice. Despite the popular image of the gondolier crooning romantic tunes, no courses in music were offered.

The Chinese, wearing Mao suits, tossed the brightly colored plastic disks back and forth on the huge back lawn of the country home.

"This is wonderful. We are enjoying it," Li Nan of the Chinese news agency said.

The 28 team members played no table tennis matches yesterday, and declined interviews. They had asked to relax on the farm and got their way.

The Chinese arrived in Memphis Saturday morning. It was the only Southern stop on their tour.

They played 10 matches Saturday, winning five and losing five to the Americans. It was the best day for the Americans during the Chinese tour.

Mr. Chang spent an hour yesterday coaching members of the American table tennis team with their game.

"Our first objective is 'friendship,'" he said. "Competition is second."

"As far as I am concerned, I hope the U. S. basketball team visits China in the future. I heard the level of U. S. basketball is pretty high," he said.

One clandestine source connected with the strikes said: "It is early yet. We want the action to gather force throughout the week. Political consciousness cannot be aroused in one day."

The workers were asked to down tools briefly and stage impromptu meetings to discuss political action and concrete labor demands.

The demands include a 400 pesetas (\$6.25) a day basic wage

## Planned as Prelude to May 1 Climax

## Madrid Workers Stage Quickie Strikes

MADRID, April 24 (Reuters).—Construction workers staged lightning stoppages at a score of building sites around Madrid today in what strike organizers plan as the start of a major anti-government campaign.

Guardia Civil, with submachine guns and rifles, patrolled the sites but no clashes or arrests were reported.

The action was organized by four leading underground opposition groups as the start of a week-long series of strikes planned to reach a climax next Monday with a mass May Day workers' rally in south Madrid as a show of force against Gen. Francisco Franco's government.

There was no immediate indication, however, that today's stoppages reached the proportions aimed for by the four groups—the Socialist party, the Workers' Commissions (underground labor unions), the Trotskyite Revolutionary Communist League and the Spanish Communist party.

**"It Is Early Yet"**

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The workers were asked to down tools briefly and stage impromptu meetings to discuss political action and concrete labor demands.

The demands include a 400 pesetas (\$6.25) a day basic wage

—against the 165 pesetas a day at present—and a 40-hour week.

This was intended to be a show of defiance of the officially sponsored trade unions, the Sindicatos.

Next Monday's May Day rally will be the same. It will be staged at the same time as the Sindicatos' official May Day celebrations in another part of Madrid.

### Medical Faculty

Meanwhile, the government today approved a series of demands by Madrid medical students which had kept their faculty closed since last November and led to violent clashes with riot police earlier this year.

A statement from the Madrid University rector's office said a series of recommendations by a joint committee of medical faculty staff and students had been approved by the Education Ministry.

The recommendations broadly met the students' demands, which included changes in course structures and a revision of their status as first-year junior hospital doctors after completing their five-year qualifying course.

At Zaragoza University in northeast Spain, the rector announced he had closed down the university after student disturbances there on Friday, when more than 1,000 students barricaded themselves in the science faculty for a seven-hour sit-in.

The atmosphere at the university made continuance of classes impossible, rector Juan Jose Casas said.

Next Monday's May Day rally will be the same. It will be staged at the same time as the Sindicatos' official May Day celebrations in another part of Madrid.

The figure does not include journalists in Slovakia, as the Czech Union of Journalists only comprises newsmen in Bohemia and Moravia.

Josef Valenta, chairman of the association, told its congress in Prague that "22 aggressive right-wingers were expelled from the union, the memberships of 150 of their closest fellow-travelers were terminated, and 207 left the ranks of the union" after the invasion and the subsequent ouster of liberal party chief Alexander Dubcek.

Since membership in the union reflects the standing of newsmen with Communist party organizations, an expulsion or termination of membership marks the end of a journalist's career.

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## Elections and Defections

Western Europe can be pleased with the results of Sunday's referendum on the Common Market in France. It puts a seal upon French endorsement of the entry of Great Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark into the economic grouping, and to that extent, ratifies President Pompidou's departure from the severely national, or at least continental, policies of Gen. de Gaulle.

Mr. Pompidou himself, however, may not be altogether happy over the election. True, his proposal was endorsed by better than two to one of those voting—but the number of voters was not impressive. The president, therefore, can hardly claim to have evoked widespread national enthusiasm for his own role in government or the projects for the Common Market he may have in mind for the future.

With this caveat—implying some difficulties in France should there be an attempt to convert the broadened Common Market into force for Western European political unity—the referendum can count as a European success. The same cannot be said for the state elections in Baden-Württemberg, where the Christian Democrats, opposed to Chancellor Willy Brandt's program of drawing closer to the East, won impressively. To be sure, they were expected to win there, but not by so striking a margin. It would seem, too, that they have attracted to themselves the far right which formerly voted for the National Democrats, which would indicate an increasing polarization of West German opinion on the Ostpolitik issue.

Moreover, Mr. Brandt faces increasing defections among his allies, the Free Democrats, over his Eastern diplomacy. That the contest on this question is bedeviled by the apparent theft and possible doctoring of official documents may bring a wry smile to Americans recalling that the ITT business does not help the situation. The Soviet-West German treaty faces rough sledding in Bonn.

What Sunday brought to Europe, therefore, is the possibility of increasing unity among the Western nations, but with the prospect of worsening relations—or at least no positive improvement—between East and West. There would seem to be, in effect, a polarization of Europe, comparable to the polarization that is taking place in West Germany.

It does not appear possible for this polarization to return to cold war intensity; the tides of history and the passage of time are against such a reversion to the mood of the 1950s.

Nevertheless, if West Germany renounces the Brandt policies, whether or not it upsets the Brandt government, there will be a check to a progression that has been fairly constant over the past several years. This could help weld the enlarged Common Market into a firmer unity, and produce an equal and opposite reaction within the Warsaw Pact. Such an alignment would tend to emphasize the negative aspects of the two economic and political blocs rather than the positive good their collaboration might achieve.

## The USIA's Sad Story

The U.S. Information Agency, whose mission is telling America's story abroad, is having more than a little trouble telling its own story on Capitol Hill. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9-4 to cut its \$200-million budget request to \$155 million, a major one-year stroke. The full Senate is to vote on the authorization soon.

Now, some whisper that the cut is Sen. Fulbright's revenge: Over his protest, and in plain violation of the law, a USIA film made for foreign exhibition was screened on a domestic political show. On that show, the filmmaker, Bruce Herschensohn, called Mr. Fulbright "naive and stupid." He then resigned, unrepentant, and was given the agency's highest award by its director, Frank Shakespeare.

In fact, we do not doubt that Sen. Fulbright was reacting first of all, and openly, to USIA's refusal to provide the committee with its "country program memoranda." These papers probably would have served the agency's budgetary purposes handsomely but they were withheld by Mr. Nixon in order to protect his position, in this and larger matters, on the issue of executive privilege. In the near background, of course, was Mr. Shakespeare's well-publicized intent—offensive, and properly so, to Sen. Fulbright—to make USIA an arm of militant anti-Communism in a period otherwise ostensibly dedicated to détente.

The point is that Foreign Relations wielded its axe "in large part," as its report acknowledged, to force the President's hand on executive privilege. It slashed USIA's media program an even 30 percent across the board, without any real effort to judge them on their merits or even to discover whether they actually bore the political imprint of

Frank Shakespeare. We note, with some astonishment, that the material in the committee report bearing on program merits came exclusively from a study made in 1953.

Especially distressing to us were the hits taken out of the Voice of America. Its newscasts, which American commercial media are in no position to duplicate—a point of legitimate concern to Sen. Fulbright—have retained their reputation for professionalism through the Shakespeare years. Such broadcasts express a central and continuing American interest in the open international flow of information and ideas. They would be reduced now to a weekly 454 hours, just behind Albania's 480, though, to be sure, ahead of Portugal's 440. (The Russian figure is 1,903.)

We are not without sympathy for congressional efforts to extract from the Executive Branch enough information to make legislative oversight more meaningful. If Mr. Nixon had taken a more relaxed and respectful view of legitimate congressional requirements, he would not now have a good share of his foreign-information programs being held hostage in the Foreign Relations Committee. The Fulbright-Shakespeare chemistry, to say nothing of the Fulbright-Nixon chemistry, is not exactly good. Moreover, USIA has long been recognized as ripe, overripe for reform. At the least, a sage director would have engaged in some pre-emptive budget-cutting of his own.

As these various questions, particularly executive privilege, are worked out, however, it seems to us essential that the Congress should provide itself with the materials for selective judgment on the USIA's various programs before cutting them indiscriminately with a single swing of the axe.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Right Course on Chile

On every count the United States acted wisely in joining other creditor nations to grant substantial debt-payment relief to Chile. This was the right course even though a Chilean official has already tried to dilute his government's promise under the agreement to provide "just compensation for all nationalizations, in conformity with Chilean and international law."

By agreeing to reschedule payments and interest on foreign debts of \$1 billion, the creditors bolstered, at least for the present, the positions of the remaining moderates in President Allende's Marxist-led government. Had they rebuffed Chile or demanded conditions any Chilean government would have found unacceptable, they would have supplied the far left with a powerful argument for defaulting and turning decisively to the Soviet bloc for aid.

If the United States had blocked the agreement it would have given ammunition

to forces in Chile and elsewhere who portray this country as an economic imperialist, interested mostly in defending American corporate giants. It is noteworthy that the debt agreement was reached despite Mr. Allende's announcement two days earlier of his intention to nationalize International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. holdings in Chile.

On the day Mr. Allende spoke, Treasury Secretary Connally did advocate exactly the kind of all-out government support of American companies abroad that Washington is too frequently accused of providing. But the United States cannot make its foreign policy hostage for any American firm or group of firms, however worthy. What it can do is to work for sensible investment rules and insist on prompt, adequate compensation for expropriated American properties, as it did in connection with the Chilean debt agreement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

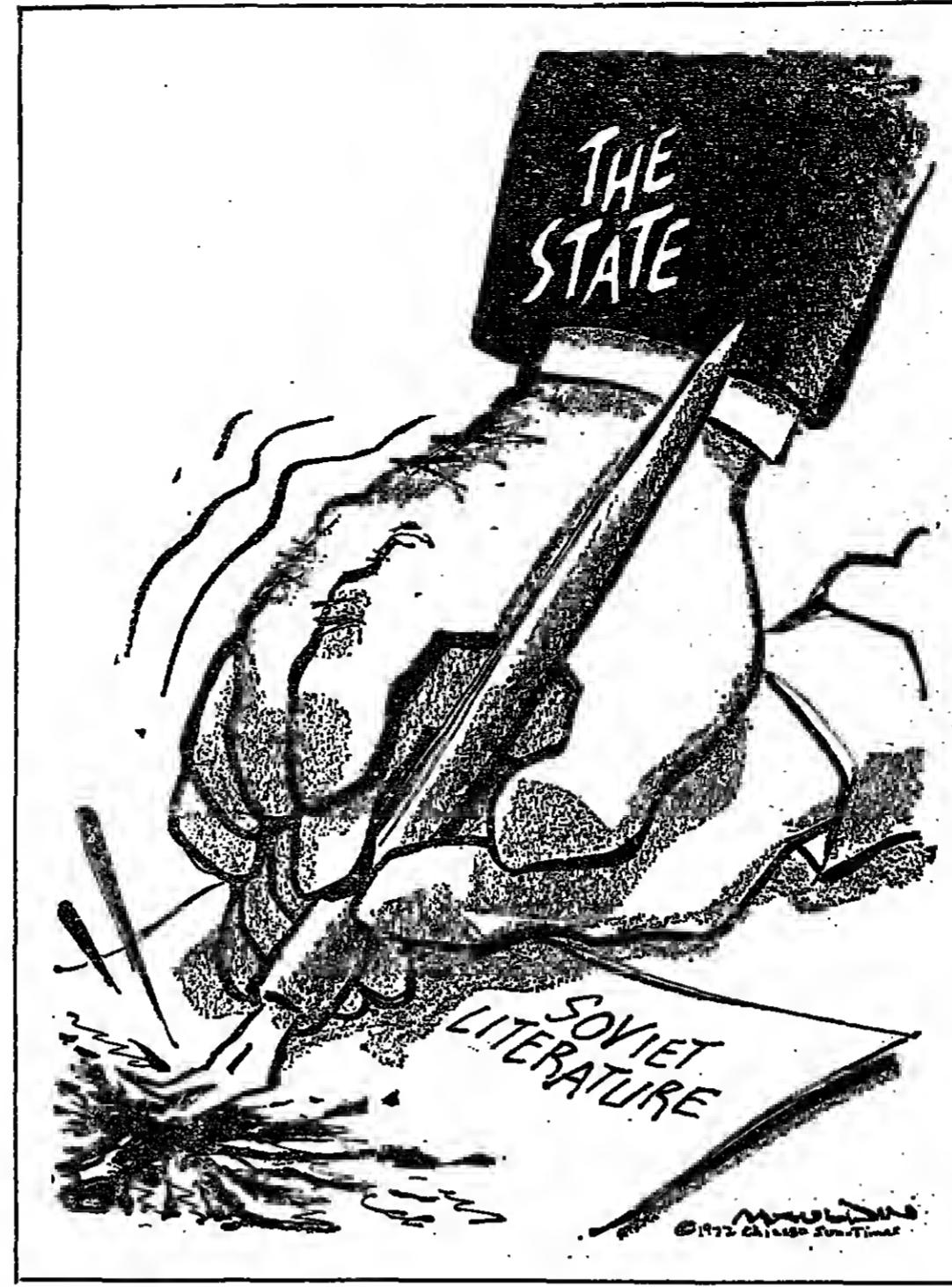
April 25, 1897

ATHENS—The inevitable has happened. Before the victorious march of Edhem Pasha's forces, the army under the Crown Prince, after a desperate but unavailing struggle at Misti, has fallen back to the second line of defense at Pharsala, leaving Tirnavo and the Greek base at Larissa to be occupied by the conquerors. The fertile plains of Thessaly are thus at the mercy of the invaders and they will not be long in following up their advantage, for the Turkish outposts are within sight of Larissa.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 25, 1922

PARIS—It will be interesting to watch the progress and outcome of the migration of selected parties of Industrial Workers of the World into Russia to develop areas of mineral and agricultural lands on what are termed "communism lines." The first party to leave New York numbers 68, including eight women. It is problematical whether persons accustomed to the American type of orderly freedom, not even excepting those enrolled in the IWW, can get along harmoniously with the Bolsheviks.



## Grand Jury and Pentagon Papers

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Samuel L. Popkin is an assistant professor of government at Harvard whose special interest is Vietnam village life. He takes a relatively unemotional line on Vietnam by today's standards; he is critical of American policy but also speaks of excesses and mistakes on the other side. His careful views and his connection with Harvard's Center for International Affairs make him suspect in some radical quarters. Altogether, Popkin seems too moderate and cheerful a young man for martyrdom. But that may be where he is heading. He now faces up to 18 months in prison for refusing to answer questions before a federal grand jury.

The grand jury, in Boston, has been looking into The New York Times' publication last June of the Pentagon Papers—the official study of American involvement in Vietnam. Over many months federal prosecutors have been asking witnesses about Daniel Ellsberg, the accused source, and Neil Sheehan, the Times reporter principally concerned.

### Never Met Sheehan

Just what Popkin has to do with the whole business is difficult to see. He told the grand jury under oath that he had never met Sheehan, had never seen any part of the study that came to be called the Pentagon Papers before publication and had not known of any plan to have it published.

But as a scholar in the Vietnamese field, Popkin said, he had become aware of the study's existence over the years. He had contact with him. I can testify from personal knowledge that in the early 1950s... the widespread subpoena of China scholars had the public effect of inhibiting realistic thinking about China, and I believe the result carried over into unrealistic thinking about Chinese relations with Vietnam and helped to produce our difficulties there.

The grand jury, in Boston, has been looking into The New York Times' publication last June of the Pentagon Papers—the official study of American involvement in Vietnam. Over many months federal prosecutors have been asking witnesses about Daniel Ellsberg, the accused source, and Neil Sheehan, the Times reporter principally concerned.

Popkin asked that he be excused from answering the questions or, at least, that the government be required to show their pertinence. The district judge rejected his claims, found him in contempt and ordered him held in prison until he did answer, up to a limit of 18 months. The case is now before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit.

For good reason, our law has always been reluctant to excuse any citizen from the duty of answering questions in an investigation of crime. The court will not casually create any new privilege against testifying for a whole class of people, whether scholars or others.

Considering how unrelated Samuel Popkin really was to the Pentagon Papers affair, why didn't he just answer and get it over with? The reason he gives is that he found himself caught up in what could be a new and dangerous abuse of official investigative power and was obliged to try to help stop it. Some other scholars here, and lawyers, agree.

A substantial transcript of his grand jury session was printed by the Harvard Crimson. It showed the questioning of Popkin to have been, in the lawyers' cliché, a fishing expedition. Rather

than relating to specific events, the questions sought his speculations and names of Americans and Vietnamese with whom he had had scholarly interviews over the years.

The danger in such a proceeding is not hard to see. Grand juries have very great power to compel testimony; they can even grant personal immunity from prosecution, as this one did for Popkin. If prosecutors are vindictive, if they use grand juries for political purposes, the courts must and will find ways to protect witnesses.

Samuel Popkin's case thus teaches a familiar lesson. In this country we can and do rely on judges for protection against abuse of official power. But every abuse has its cost in public unease and distortion of the legal system. It is better to have a government that exercises a decent restraint.

The Harvard faculty, seeing the danger, adopted a resolution urging "restraint" in grand jury inquiries and asking that the government show a strong need before putting such questions.

Twenty-four other scholars filed affidavits on Popkin's behalf. Perhaps the most compelling was from Prof. John K. Fairbank, the great expert on China, who principally concerned.

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JOHN L. HESS.

Paris.

**Moral Courage**

In his attack on Anthony Lewis in these columns (IHT, April 21), Curtis Cate reports that a North Vietnamese has been found chained to his tank. In reviving this old chestnut, Mr. Cate has not realized the implications. What honor would be left us, were we defeated by a foe so contemptible as to chain its soldiers to their guns?

Mr. Cate would be well advised to avoid the subject of atrocities, in a war in which our own active involvement began (see the Pentagon papers) with the pouring of sand in the greaseways of Bando's street buses and the circulation of rumors that Chinese troops were raping Vietnamese women. The atrocities of our enemies, even when true are not on our consciences. Mr. Cate should feel differently about our own atrocities; has he ever written a letter to an editor criticizing them?

JOHN L. HESS.

Paris.

**Float That Loan**

I would like to draw your attention to the irony and probably involuntary humor of calling the plans of a "U.S. Firm to Float 10-Year Bond Secured by Four Oil Tankers" a "sinking" fund (IHT, April 17).

Our ecological problems being bad enough, let us hope these oil tankers stay afloat.

Baron de Vos van STEENWIJK, Geneva.

## Hanoi Upsets Nixon Plan

### Reverse Linkage

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Vietnamization is not the only casualty of Hanoi's latest offensive. Great power diplomacy built by President Nixon around the theory of linkage has also been knocked into cocked hat.

The President's aim was to use his connections with Russia and China to advantage in Vietnam. Instead, he finds that the burden of Vietnam now strains his ties with the great powers of Communism. Linkage has been good on its head and turned against him.

Mr. Nixon never concealed his intention to try the great power game in Vietnam. All through the 1968 campaign he spoke of using the resources of "total diplomacy" to make peace. In particular, he cited his notion of how President Eisenhower had stopped the Korean war—namely, by passing the word to Russia and China that nuclear weapons would come into play unless they made peace.

**Playing With Skill**

Once in office, Mr. Nixon played the hand with great skill. He let the Russians know he would not deal with them on arms control unless they behaved in a peaceful way all over the globe.

The Soviet Union was thus promoted to the role of co-police-man of the world, with special responsibility for the Communist precipice. The linkage theory had, in effect, been deployed.

The administration is still going through the motions of great power diplomacy based on linkage. The President, Secretary of State William Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird are all blaming their troubles in Vietnam on the Russians. But the complaints have a distinctly hollow ring.

The United States has made South Vietnam an air power as well as a naval power. Washington has given Saigon millions of dollars of sophisticated material for conventional ground warfare. This country is currently using in Indochina more B-52s than at any time in the past, more carriers and more ships.

**A Mer Bagatelle**

Compared to that, what the Russians have done by way of supply is a mere bagatelle. It is, in fact, hard to imagine how they could have done much less. And instead as Mr. Nixon prizes the Moscow summit meeting,

Russia was engaged in two sets of negotiations critically important to Moscow—the West German treaty providing for a boundary settlement in Central Europe and the arms control negotiations providing for strategic parity with the United States. Both were due to come to a head in a summit meeting with President Nixon set in Moscow for this May. The Russians had to know their treaties would be in jeopardy if peace was violated in Southeast Asia.

China, too, had been drawn into negotiations with the United States. The President's chief foreign policy aide, Henry Kissinger, had visited Peking twice. He had come away convinced that China did not support North Vietnam's aims.

Russia's role as a co-police-man of the world, responsible for its precipice, won't work.

The only thing that will work

are negotiations with North Vietnam based on recognition of the fact that the regime of South Vietnam cannot be sustained in its present form. The sooner Mr. Nixon settles to such negotiations, the sooner he stops playing diplomatic games for everybody.

For the basic fact is that the hand Mr. Nixon set out to play

the hand of great power diplomacy in Vietnam was unplayable.

Not because of the players, but because the cards just weren't there. The government of South Vietnam is a losing proposition.

No diplomatic combination can change that. Even the designation of Russia as a co-police-man

of the world, responsible for its precipice, won't work.

The final surprise comes from the efforts of the president of ITT to try to defend his company in its dealings with government officials who dallied with the temptation of breaking the company up. What else is a president of a company supposed to do, if not defend his company's policies?

And then it is held to be wrong that ITT should have (allegedly) concerned itself to frustrate attempts to confiscate its properties in Chile. Or that ITT officials should sell stock in anticipation of an unfavorable agreement...

...very confusing.

**Disparities Continue**

## Fashion

## Paris Couturiers Pass Crucial Test

By Hebe Dorsey

**P**ARIS, April 24 (IHT).—Last week, in a crucial turning point, the couture designers rallied the ready-to-wear market and gave the competition a hard run for its money.

In smooth and organized shows, and a sharp contrast from many stylists' messy productions, the couturiers came out with strong cards. Ungaro had the prettiest layered look in town, Venet the best coats. Givenchy, as always, the classiest clothes. Courreges's moderately priced Hyperbole line was full of young and colorful numbers. Dior had refined color combinations. Patou, a happy leather-and-knit sportswear line. Saint-Laurent's rehash of his classic square-shouldered look was put together with a firm hand.

Now, it is clear that the high-fashion designers, who only recently caught on with ready-to-wear, are quickly gaining ground. They have several assets. No. 1: their names; which come what may, pull a lot of weight. Dior, for one, still has the sound of magic. Others like Patou, Riveo and Lanvin can hope to go a long way on the publicity they draw from their well-known perfumes.

**B**usinessmen

The couture houses are also in the hands of solid, steady-eyed businessmen. They are organized and competent and know, from years of couture experience, how to deal with foreign markets.

Production-wise, they have the know-how and sense of quality that many flashier stylists totally lack. When the couturiers hit, they rarely miss.



Outfit from Ungaro's ready-to-wear collection.

## A Contemporary Version of the Pony Express

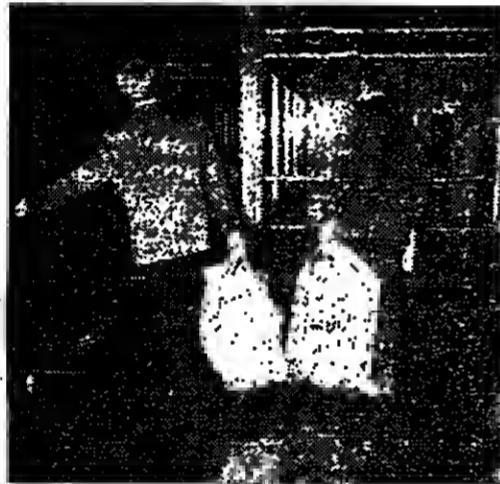
By Naomi Barry

**P**ARIS, April 24 (IHT).—Every evening on the last Pan American plane out of London for New York, there is a young man dressed in gray flannel slacks, navy blazer and blue shirt. Generally he has some sort of package of sack which he stows under his seat. He never dozes, never sleeps during the flight, although there may be a lot of joshing with the stewardesses whom he knows well. The next night he will be on the return trip from New York to London.

The young man belongs to Courier 1, the European branch of the American Courier Corp., a contemporary version of the old Pony Express. The aim is the same, to move money and goods safely and quickly. To beat the system of a mechanized society, nothing compares for speed and security with a responsible man. To guarantee responsibility, the couriers are bonded at \$50,000 each. Last year the company did \$2 million worth of door-to-door delivery service, much of it based on the \$25 minimum pick-up charge.

The European operation is only a year old but is already servicing England, Ireland, France, Germany, and Belgium, although a courier will make a special trip anywhere. There is a constant criss-crossing of the Continent, with everything coordinated in London for shipment to the United States, where the company has a fleet of small planes which rendezvous at 3 a.m. in Philadelphia, is a case in point. He is all three.

His story begins in 1965 when he bought a corner grocery store opposite the Parc de Montrouge. "I wanted a unique grocery store, a grocery store which sold merchandise unavailable in any supermarket." He built his shop into a going concern. Not surprisingly, his customers included many artists, writers and show business people who live near the Cite Universitaire.



Men from the American Courier Corp. at work.

Computerization is supposed to represent accuracy and simplicity, but computer centers are costly. U.S. companies with foreign offices find it cheaper to return all data for the home center for processing rather than to establish

expensive computer centers abroad. Through the courier service, the tons of data are moved across the sea and the data is back within 36 hours.

The sky couriers naturally cannot put everything under their

seats. Where bulk transport is concerned, an ACC man controls the loading of containers, watches them go on the plane and waits on the field until he sees them go off. All shipments go through customs but are given priority-speed handling. An obvious question is how many times has a courier been approached to smuggle dope or diamonds. So far, not once.

Industrial diamonds frequently appear on the invoices. A courier recently accompanied \$160 million worth from Antwerp to New York. The same night an ACC man arrived in Paris from London with a very light package that was even more valuable... human livers to be rushed to a hospital.

The service is used for hurrying items as varied as radioactive isotopes, to film, to fashion reports, to 17 left shoes which were being sent to New York from Paris as samples to be copied. A smart N.Y. customs man immediately inquired, "What's to stop

you from bringing over 17 right shoes tomorrow night?"

A Paris-based courier was told to take the next plane to Nice, hire a car and bring an envelope to a man in the resort of Castellet. He found his man, who asked if he would please drive him and his wife to a cocktail party. "We're late. Been trapped in this goddam village for a week. Couldn't find a chauffeur to hire. That's my driving license in the envelope. I forgot it in America."

A U.S.-based courier was told to rush to Atlanta, pick up a fishing rod, fly to Canada. After a ride on horseback, he found a treacherous tycoon waiting in a forest cabin.

"It may be a year before I can get a few days off again. My favorite fishing rod got lost. This is my second favorite."

In case you forget your glasses, or something more important, the European headquarters of the American Courier Corporation is at 111 Rue St. Honoré, Paris-1. Tel: 266-15-70. Telex 68129 P.

## Food: The Diversified Grocer Who Barters for Art

By Harry Stein

**P**ARIS (IHT).—A grocer's life does not have to be dull. As a matter of fact a grocer's life does not have to remain a grocer's life. With a bit of luck and perseverance, a good grocer can blossom into an art collector, a restaurateur or even a professional singer. Maurice Cohen, the 32-year-old proprietor of the Epicene Marmitte, is a case in point. He is all three.

His story begins in 1965 when he bought a corner grocery store opposite the Parc de Montrouge.

"I wanted a unique grocery store, a grocery store which sold merchandise unavailable in any supermarket." He built his shop into a going concern. Not surprisingly, his customers included many artists, writers and show business people who live near the Cite Universitaire.



Maurice Cohen . . . and Yankele portrait.

One day in 1967 a middle-aged gentleman ducked into the crowded store, grabbed a bottle of Vittel, shouted to Mr. Cohen that he would pay later and left. The grocer didn't like doing business that way and when the man returned a couple of days later he told him so. The man turned out to be the painter Yankele. The dispute gave rise to a friendship and the grocer became a frequent visitor at the artist's studio. Yankele's portrait of Cohen, done in 1969, became the first piece in what has grown into a very respectable collection.

## Barter System

Always an art enthusiast, Mr. Cohen began bartering with other artist-clients for their work. Several agreed to barter paintings for food. Others simply gave him paintings. Michel Tresbia, a young surrealist who recently won the Prix de la Ville

TRY, added three large oils to the grocer's collection. Other contributors include the abstract painter Le Herbe, realists Huard Cadou and Colette Armand and American Eli Levin.

As Maurice Cohen's art collection has prospered so has his shop. Recently he decided to strike out in a new direction. A lover of fine cheeses, on Thursday, he is opening a combination cheese store and restaurant, "La Boite à Fromages," 19 Rue Amiral Monge, Paris, 14. "It will be a lovely, lovely place," he says, obviously more gourmet than businessman. "We will have every kind of cheese one can find in France. It will be a paradise for the cheese aficionado."

The grocer remembered his painter friends in planning the decor of his new establishment. He has put a wall at their disposal. Maurice Cohen has yet another

career in the offing. Recently and, of course, as a result of his grocery, he met Jack Robinson, an American and former journalist who manages such singers as Marie, Gilles Marchal, Pierre Tissandier and Martine Habib. After hearing the grocer sing, Mr. Robinson agreed to manage him. He has lined up auditions for him with several major recording firms.

All of which is the more remarkable because Maurice Cohen pursued a career as a sioger 15 years ago with virtually no success. He attracted little notice, and couldn't even find a manager. His 10-year search for a more secure livelihood ended when he bought the grocery store.

And if the new hopes prove illusory, if La Boite à Fromage fails and the singing career is a disaster, there is always the grocery store. "Running a grocery store? It's not bad. With a clientele like mine it can even be a pleasure," he says.

But Maurice Cohen admits that he no longer sees working in a store as his life's work. "I've discovered that I'm a rather unstable person," he says. "I become interested in new things quite easily."

## Letter by Mrs. Lincoln

**N**EW YORK, April 24 (AP).—A letter by the widow of Abraham Lincoln has been sold for \$6,000, a record price for any letter from a first lady, at an auction by the Charles Hamilton Galleries at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York.

## NINA RICCI SPRING SALES

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## Music in Italy

## Learning About the Sons of Lucca

By William Weaver

**L**UCCA, Italy, April 24 (IHT).—This charming city's Association Musicale and its artistic director, the American Herbert Handt, have not only been sponsoring excellent programs over the past few years; they have also made real contributions to our knowledge of Italian music, especially music written by the sons of Lucca.

The most famous of these sons is, of course, Giacomo Puccini, but as Handt and his musical forces have been reminding us, Giacomo was in a long and gifted line of composers. And these Puccini ancestors have been the object of a number of the association's concerts.

Last night, Handt conducted the first modern revival of an opera by Domenico Puccini, Giacomo's grandfather. Given in concert form, "Il Clariatano" turned out to be a consistently witty, elegant, enjoyable piece. It deserves a wider hearing, and it would surely repay staging.

Neapolitan Tradition

Domenico was born in 1771 and died fairly young, in 1815, the year of the composition of "Il Clariatano." He was a pupil of Paisiello, and this comic opera is firmly in the Neapolitan buffo tradition, but there are many hints that Domenico was aware of the works of Mozart; a recognition scene suggests the "Suo Padre" scene in "Figaro," and other moments reflect the influence of Rossini. There is a delightful crescendo finale, reminiscent of "Freddo e Immobile Come una Statua" ensemble in "The Barber," everywhere the score of "Il Clariatano" is notable for the skill and originality of the orchestration. One soprano aria has a tender and tuneful violin obbligato; elsewhere voices are punctuated by solos for the clarinet, the horn, and—particularly effective—the flute. All in all, this brief piece (something over an hour of music) is as

good as Paisiello at his best and far better than Paisiello when he was being routine, as he often was.

When one considers the possibilities of the Lucca organization, this was a more than creditable performance. There were a couple of accidents—the recto was insidious—but Handt conducted with an evident feeling for the score and unerring style. The tempos were never slack or rushed, and the orchestral charms were allowed to emerge naturally.

Teodoro Rovetta was outstanding

as the charlatan of the title, an ancestor of Donizetti's Doctor Dulcamara. As Adele, the pretty girl with whom everyone, including the quack, falls in love, Cettina Cadeo had some uncertain moments, but was generally appealing, and Carlo Gaia, her tenor husband, again displayed his musical taste. Gastone Sarti was also incisive as the enamored father of the title. Fulvia Ciano and Vincenzo Manzo did justice to smaller roles.

The orchestra boasts some good players, among them a fine first

flute.

## Musical 'Follies' Wins Seven Out of 18 Broadway Awards

**N**EW YORK, April 24 (UPI).—The "Follies" musical took the major share of the Broadway theater's 26th annual Tony awards last night, winning in seven of the 18 categories.

However, "Two Gentlemen of Verona" was designated as the best musical of the March 17, 1971-April 12, 1972 period.

The best play honor went to "Sticks and Bones," an anti-war play written by Vietnam veteran David Rabe.

Tonys for stars in drama went to Cliff Gorman of "Lenny" and Sadie Thompson of "Twigs." Mike Nichols was named best director for "Prisoner of Second Avenue."

Phil Silvers of "A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum" and Alexis Smith of "Follies" won top acting honors in musicals.

The other "Follies" Tonys were for Stephen Sondheim, score; Harold Prince and Michael Bennett, musical direction; Bennett, choreographer; Boles Aronson, scenic designer; Florenz Klots, costume designer, and Theron Musser, lighting designer.

The secret ballot of 500 persons linked in one way or another with the Broadway stage determined the winners in 18 categories from a list of 75 persons sharing 71 nominations drawn up on April 3 by a committee of professionals.

The Tonys are a memorial to director Antoinette Perry established by the American Theater Wing, of which she was one of the

first to receive the award.

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(Works for piano)

Reservations: Theater, Agencies, Durand, 4 Place de la Madeleine.

JOHN OGDON

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258 64% AbbLb 1.10	37	73 2	73 8	73 2	73 1	-1%	21%	14% ApacheCp .25	64	20 2	20 1	20 1	20%	
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40% 32 Addresso .46	204	37 7	37 8	37 6	37 6	+1%	15%	15% ARA Svc 1.18	32	17 7	17 8	17 5	17 5 -1%	
21 17% AmDental .17	21	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	-1%	15%	15% Arcala .03e	97	21 6	21 3	21 3	21 3 +1%	
69% 63 AetnaLife .10	127	69 1	69 1	67 1	67 1	-1%	14%	6 36 Arcala Pl 2	6	36	35	35	36 +1%	
14% 7% Aguirre Co	12	13 6	13 6	13 6	13 6	-1%	15%	37% Arch Dan 1	44	37 6	35 9	37 2	36 8 +1%	
22% 15% Aileen Inc	63	15 1	15 1	15 1	15 1	-1%	15%	25% Argo Entro	45	28 2	28 1	28 1	28 1 -1%	
52% 52% Ail Prod .26	22	61 2	61 4	60 5	61 1	-1%	15%	21% Argo Pts 1.08	170	18 2	19 1	18 5	18 5 +1%	
23% 20% Airc Co .36	29	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	-1%	15%	17% Arlans D 5ir	41	5 1	5 1	5 1	5 1 -1%	
54% 3% AJ Industrie	84	51 2	51 2	51 1	51 1	-1%	15%	15% Arlen RifyDw	93	21 8	21 5	20 9	20 9 -2%	
35% 26% Alkone 10	56	26 3	26 4	26 2	26 1	-1%	15%	15% Armon Svl I	365	23 8	23 7	23 4	23 4 -1%	
15% 15% Alg Gas 1.16	14	16	16	15 8	15 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	11	30 4	30 3	30 4	30 4 -1%	
10% 10% AlpP p.26	120	102 1	103 1	102 1	103 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	94	42 6	42 6	42 6	42 6 -1%	
50% 16% Alaska Inters	1128	48	51 3	48 2	48 2	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	11	30 4	30 3	30 4	30 4 -1%	
20% 12% Alberto .12	12	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	11	30 4	30 3	30 4	30 4 -1%	
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22% 17% AlcanAlu .80	129	21 1	21 1	21 1	21 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	65	37 6	37 4	37 4	37 4 -1%	
16% 14% AlcoAland .34	61	15 2	15 2	15 1	15 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
66% 20% AlcoLab .28	9	56 8	56 8	56 8	56 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	6	12 6	12 6	12 6	12 6 -1%	
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14% 12% AllAlte .24e	26	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
14% 15% Alleg.Cp .20	37	12 1	12 1	12 1	12 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
18% 13% AllegLud 1.01	50	24 6	25 0	25 0	25 0	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	9	39 2	39 2	39 1	39 1 +1%	
40% 38% AllegLud pl 3	9	39 2	39 2	39 1	39 1	+1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	106	21 8	21 4	21 1	21 1 -1%	
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66% 20% AlcoLab .28	6	15 2	15 2	15 1	15 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
23% 15% Alvaro .24	23	16 9	16 8	16 8	16 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
14% 12% Alvaro .24	24	16 9	16 8	16 8	16 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
14% 15% Alvaro .24	110	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
45% 40% Alld Main .45	3245	45 5	45 5	45 5	45 5	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
19% 19% AllPd .48	38	22 1	22 1	22 1	22 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
30% 20% AllPdSt .40	82	34 5	34 5	34 5	34 5	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
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15% 12% Allisch .10e	56	14 9	14 9	13 8	13 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
21% 16% AllHrgArt .60	44	31 1	31 1	31 1	31 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	90	11 7	11 7	11 6	11 6 -1%	
15% 16% AlphaP Cem	2	18 8	17 7	15 4	15 4	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
38% 38% Alcoa .82	121	55 1	55 1	53 1	53 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
26% 26% AmaSug .60	22	27 1	27 1	26 5	26 5	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
18% 12% AMBAC .50	213	16 1	16 1	15 8	15 8	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	114	25 8	25 6	24 9	24 9 -1%	
20% 21% Amer Es .1.20	29	29 1	29 1	29 1	29 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	34	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6 -1%	
51% 41% AmEs p.20	3	50 1	50 1	49 1	49 1	-1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	154	47 6	47 6	47 6	47 6 -1%	
51% 40% AmHess .07	540	26 4	47 3	46 1	47 1	+1%	15%	29% Armon Svl II	214	16 1	16 1	16 1	16 1 -1%	
11% 90% AeHm p.1.50	99	102 1	102 1	101 1	101 1	-1%	15%	29% AztecOll 1.201	x31	19 4	19 4	18 4	19 +1%	
B	52 45% AmAirFill .20	52	45 5	45 4	45 4	-1%	15%	29% B	29% Babcock .55	103	32 3	33 3	31 8	31 8 -1%
25% 35% AmAirFill .20	200	19 1	19 1	19 1	19 1	-1%	15%	29% Baker Ind .15	57	34 4	34 4	34 4	34 4 -1%	
25% 25% BakCo O/T .20	22	55 1	55 1	54 2	54 2	-1%	15%	29% BakCo O/T .20	22	55 1	55 1	54 2	54 2 -1%	
54% 54% Balm B 4.53	22	55 1	55 1	54 2	54 2	-1%	15%	29% Balm GE .1.89	25	29 1	28 1	27 1	27 1 -1%	
65% 65% Balm B 4.53	22	55 1	55 1	54 2	54 2	-1%	15%	29% Balm GE .1.89	25	29 1	28 1	27 1	27 1 -1%	
55% 55% Bangor Puni	45	14 2	14 2	14 1	14 1	-1%	15%	29% Bangor Puni	27	55 1	55 1	54 2	54 2 -1%	
55% 55% Bank ph.1.5	32	18 3	18 3	18 2	18 2	-1%	15%	29% Bank ph.1.5	32	18 3	18 2	18 2	18 2 -1%	
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30% 27% Bank of NY .2.8	38	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 1	-1%	15%	29% Bank of NY .2.8	1	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 6 -1%	
55% 55% BarOil .811	20	45 4	45 4	45 4	45 4	-1%	15%	29% BarOil .811	21	72 1	72 1	72 1	72 1 -1%	
55% 55% BarOil CR .20	115	72 1	72 1	72 1	72 1	-1%	15%	29% BarOil CR .20	21	72 1	72 1	72 1	72 1 -1%	
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**Continued on Page 10**

# **Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated consolidated statement of financial condition. as of December 31st, 1971.**

## **Assets**

### **Current Assets**

Cash	\$ 98,075,000
Securities on deposit with exchange clearing associations, at market value	27,796,000
Receivable from brokers and dealers	115,830,000
Receivable from customers	1,520,025,000
Bankers' acceptances, certificates of deposit and commercial paper, at market value	241,131,000
Securities inventory, at market value	708,981,000
Miscellaneous current assets	41,236,000
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS:</b>	<b>\$2,753,074,000</b>

### **Other Assets**

Membership in exchanges at cost which is less than market	4,304,000
Office equipment and installations less accumulated depreciation	47,277,000
Miscellaneous other assets less reserves	62,903,000

**TOTAL ASSETS:** \$2,867,558,000

## **Liabilities and shareholders' equity**

#### **Current Liabilities**

Borrowings on securities - bank loans	\$ 1,008,315,000
Repurchase agreements	166,899,000
Payable to brokers and dealers	267,848,000
Payable to customers	711,565,000
Commitments for securities sold but not yet purchased, at market value	104,685,000
Accrued income taxes	54,425,000
Accrued compensation and benefits	80,801,000
Other accrued liabilities and payables	79,838,000
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>	<b>\$2,474,376,000</b>

## **Shareholders' Equity**

Preferred stock, Series A, 4% cumulative, \$25 par value - authorised 1,000,000 shares; issued 201,952 shares	5,049,000
Common stock, \$1.33½ par value - authorised 60,000,000 shares; issued 52,014,517 shares	69,853,000
Paid-in surplus	104,970,000
Retained earnings	314,489,000

**Less common stock held in treasury, at**

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662-122-0001

**TODAY'S LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:** \$2,867,558,000



**MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH**  
International Ltd.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES: EUROPE: LONDON 25 DAVIES STREET—HAMILTON HOUSE, 1 TEMPLE AVENUE (INSTITUTIONAL OFFICE)—PLANTATION HOUSE, MINCING LANE (COMMODITY OFFICE)  
EDINBURGH 48A QUEEN STREET ROME VIA LAZIO 25 MILAN VIA ULRICO HOEPLI 7 MADRID TORRE DE MADRID 94 BARCELONA AVENIDA GENERALISIMO FRANCO 534 ATHENS 17 VALAORITOU STREET  
FRANKFURT BOCKENHEIMER LANDSTRASSE 8 HAMBURG REESENDAMM/JUNGFERNSTIEG 3 MUNICH DIENERSTRASSE 21 DUSSELDORF KOE-CENTRE BUILDING, KOENIGSALLEE 30  
BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPERSTRAAT PARIS 96 AVENUE DIENA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL  
GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLBACHSTRASSE 25

BRUSSELS 52 RUE DES COLONIES AMSTERDAM 107 WEESPIERSTRAAT PARIS 56 AVENUE D'IEA CANNES CARLTON HOTEL  
GENEVA 31 RUE DU RHONE LUGANO VIA BALESTRA 27 ZURICH MUEHLEBACHSTRASSE 25  
ASIA: TOKYO KASUMIGASEKI BUILDING, CHIYODA-KU HONG KONG 2 ICE HOUSE STREET MANILA ALJ. BUILDING, AYALA AVENUE, MAKATI, RIZAL  
LATIN AMERICA: CARACAS APARTADO 3419, MARACAIBO APARTADO 1343, ESTADO ZULIA PANAMA 200 VIA ESPANA, PANAMA CITY BUENOS AIRES SARMIENTO 309, 4 PISO  
MIDDLE EAST: BEIRUT STARCO NORTH BUILDING KUWAIT KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY BUILDING, SAFAT SQUARE

## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1972

## FINANCE

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Chrysler May Raise Funds in Japan

Chrysler Corp. is working on a plan that might make it the first foreign company to raise funds in Japan in modern times. Chrysler is committed to invest about \$8 million this year in Mitsubishi Motors, a joint venture with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries. It was learned that Chrysler is pursuing a plan to sell about one million of its shares in Japan, to raise the funds required for the investment. No foreign corporation has been allowed by the Japanese government to sell either equity or debt in Japan in the memory of financing experts, although some development financing organizations, including the World Bank, have recently been allowed to tap the Japanese financing market.

## Daimler, VW Seen Cooperating

Volkswagenwerk and Daimler-Benz are planning to cooperate in making small trucks and small buses, the West German news magazine *Der Spiegel* reports. The magazine says that under plans now being discussed secretly at top level, Daimler-Benz will allow VW a 50 percent interest in Hanomag-Henschel Fahrzeugwerke, a Daimler-Benz subsidiary primarily manufacturing smaller commercial vehicles. *Der Spiegel* says the talks resulted from the fact that VW has developed a new small truck. This, says *Der Spiegel*, caused anxiety among top Daimler-Benz men, who fear the new model will hurt their sales.

## Bayer Regains Trademark Rights

Farbenfabriken Bayer has regained British rights to the Bayer Cross trademark from Sterling-Winthrop Group Ltd., Sterling Drug Inc.'s British subsidiary. Sterling acquired the Bayer Cross trademark during World War I and again after World War II, when the Bayer complex was broken up by the Allies. For the past 17

years, Bayer has been in court throughout the world trying, with varying degrees of success, to regain the trademark. Sterling has succeeded in keeping the rights in the United States and in a number of other places. Bayer obtained its trademark in Britain in an out-of-court settlement, terms of which were not revealed.

## Bosch Acquires Philco-Ford Unit

Robert Stoeck, the West German electrical group, says it has acquired the Italian division of Philco-Ford Corp. of the United States. Philco-Ford Italiana, which is based in Bergamo, is mainly engaged in making washing machines and refrigerators. No financial details were disclosed.

## Ikegai Iron Plans Payout Cut

Ikegai Iron Works, a leading Japanese manufacturer of machine tools, says it plans to cut its semi-annual dividend for the half-year term ended March 31 to 2 yen from 3 yen paid for both the preceding term and for a year earlier. The firm also predicts a possible dividend omission for the current term ending Sept. 20, 1972. Net profit for the March term is expected to total 65 million yen down from 246 million yen in the September term and 470 million yen a year earlier, the company reports. Sales deterioration reflects a stagnation in capital equipment investments by Japanese industries, Ikegai adds.

## ELF Confirms Lannemezan Gas Flow

The French state oil company ELF-Erap confirms reports it struck gas at its Lannemezan drilling in southwest France. The gas flow from a depth of 7,000 meters was around 50,000 cubic meters a day, ELF reports. It says experts are testing the sulphur content of the gas and a full evaluation of the find should be available in two or three days.

## Montedison Loss Widens

MILAN, April 24 (AP-DJ)—Montecatini Edison, the giant Italian chemical group, had a net loss of 195.4 billion lire (\$336 million) last year compared with a net loss of 120 billion lire in 1970, the company reported today.

Montedison said the loss would be covered by special reserves and other funds and the final balance would result in no profit and no loss.

The company failed to pay a dividend in 1970 and no payout is expected for last year.

Montedison is a group of more than 900 subsidiaries and affiliates, and is effectively controlled

by the government through state holding companies.

The group said most of the 1971 loss resulted from adjustments among subsidiaries. These produced a net loss of 121.5 billion lire. A similar proportion of the 1970 losses were incurred in this way.

This weekend Montedison reported gross sales of \$24.6 billion lire in 1971, up 2.5 percent from \$20.5 billion lire in 1970.

## BSN Profit Rises

PARIS, April 24 (Reuters)—Boussous-Souchon Neuvesel (BSN) said today its profits rose 9 percent last year.

Earnings were 40.1 million francs (\$7.9 million), up from 36.8 million in 1970, while turnover rose 17.8 percent to 902 million francs from 842 million.

The glass and food products firm said it will raise its dividend to 31.50 francs from 26.50 francs.

## FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST S.A.

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

## Notice of Meeting

Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting to be held on May 4th 1972 at 5.00 o'clock p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

## AGENDA

- Submission of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
- Approval of the balance-sheet and the income statements as at December 31, 1971 and allotment of the results as of December 31, 1971.
- Approval of directors' fees.
- Discharge of the Directors and of the Statutory Auditor in respect of the carrying out of their duties during the fiscal year ended December 31, 1971.
- Receipt of and action on nomination for election of directors and of the statutory auditor for a new statutory term of one year.
- Any other business.

There is no quorum requirement for the Annual General Meeting and the resolutions will be passed at a simple majority of the shares present or represented. The Board of Directors.

## Connally Irks Oil Nations By 'Warning'

BEDRUT, April 24 (UPI)—Oil countries are extremely disturbed by what they regard as a threat by the United States to intervene in the affairs of producing nations, oil sources said today.

The well-informed weekly newsletter, Middle East Economic Survey, referred to remarks made April 18 by Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally that the U.S. government will soon have to support private corporations in their dealings with foreign governments which control resources vital to the United States.

The department predicts that almost three-quarters of the 170 major manufacturing industries will show gains of 5 percent or more during 1972 and that half of them will achieve growth rates of at least 5 percent a year through 1980.

Among 38 industries expected

to grow by rates between 10 and 30 percent in 1972 are machine tools, medical instruments, plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, steel mill products, aluminum, railroad and street cars, truck trailers, frozen fruits and vegetables and household appliances.

## Housing Record

The department predicts that housing-related industries will do especially well in 1972 because of its forecast that housing starts will surpass last year's record.

Sales of seven manufacturing industries are expected to be unchanged or decline in 1972. These include aircraft and aircraft engines and engine parts, both expected to decline 7 percent, complete guided missiles and power boilers and nuclear reactors, both expected to drop 9 percent.

Among 39 nonmanufacturing activities covered in the 416-page book, the majority—25 of them—are expected to grow between 5 and 8 percent in 1972 and eight more expect gains of between 10 and 12 percent.

## Eurobonds in Japan

TOKYO, April 24 (Reuters)—Three securities firms received approval to sell Eurobonds privately in Japan, the Finance Ministry said today. Nikko Securities will offer General Cable Overseas NV bonds, while Nomura Securities and Yamaichi Securities will sell North American Rockwell and International Utilities Overseas Capital Corp. bonds respectively.

## MODERN

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## U.S. Corporate Profits Show Strong Recovery

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—First-quarter corporate profits continued to show a strong recovery from the initial three months last year when the economy was emerging from a recession and the General Motors strike. Manufacturers' earnings have shown a gradual upturn, but have not reached the pre-recession peaks in the 1968 fourth quarter.

Net profits of 669 corporations amounted to \$3,563 billion in the first three months, up 12 percent from their \$3,181-billion returns in the year-earlier period, according to a First National City Bank survey today.

The first-quarter total this year was down 5 percent from the preceding three months, but the fourth quarter is generally the best one of the year.

Four out of every five corporations reporting so far have shown higher earnings than in the 1971 opening period. Profits of the 468 manufacturing concerns in the Citibank survey aggregated \$2,111 billion, an increase of 18 percent from last year, but down 8 percent from the 1971 final quarter.

Of the 21 manufacturing industries tabulated only two—nonferrous metals and petroleum—fell behind their earnings of a year ago. The aerospace companies showed an insignificant gain.

The best performance was made by the automotive industry where Chrysler, which tripled its earnings during the year, dominated the figures. GM and Ford had not yet reported at the time the tabulation was completed.

Other outstanding increases were achieved by textiles, rubber, electrical equipment and electronics.

## U.S. Predicts Output Gains

WASHINGTON, April 24 (WP)—A good year is predicted for most of the nation's manufacturing industries in the latest edition of the Commerce Department's U.S. Industrial Outlook 1972.

The department predicts that almost three-quarters of the 170 major manufacturing industries will show gains of 5 percent or more during 1972 and that half of them will achieve growth rates of at least 5 percent a year through 1980.

Among 38 industries expected to grow by rates between 10 and 30 percent in 1972 are machine tools, medical instruments, plumbing fixtures, heating equipment, steel mill products, aluminum, railroad and street cars, truck trailers, frozen fruits and vegetables and household appliances.

## Housing Record

The department predicts that housing-related industries will do especially well in 1972 because of its forecast that housing starts will surpass last year's record.

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Among 39 nonmanufacturing activities covered in the 416-page book, the majority—25 of them—are expected to grow between 5 and 8 percent in 1972 and eight more expect gains of between 10 and 12 percent.

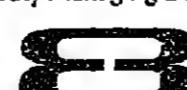
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is open for business in London

Mr Rik Verhagen  
(Managing Director)

Mr Alfredo Moutinho dos Reis  
(Deputy Managing Director)



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Telephone: 01-623 6261 Telex: 867012/3

## Machine Tool Orders Rise 72.5% in U.S.

## March Level Highest Since October 1969

By Geoe Smith

NEW YORK, April 24 (NYT)—March orders for machine tools reached their highest level for any month since October, 1969, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported over the weekend.

The March total of \$117.7 million ran 37.3 percent higher than the February level and 72.5 percent above the total for March, 1971.

Domestic orders for machine tools were up 7 percent

from the 1971 quarterly average.

As a result, Citibank's seasonally-adjusted index of manufacturers' after-tax profits

estimated to have risen 3 percent over the fourth quarter to 117 (1967 is 100) in the first quarter.

Profits of 201 nonmanufacturing

electronics, chemicals, paper and building materials producers.

As is usual, manufacturing

profits declined from the fourth

quarter, but the 8 percent drop

this year was smaller than average.

As a result, Citibank's

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over the fourth quarter to 117

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972— Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	Net	
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s. First, High	Low Last, Chge	100s. First, High	Low Last, Chge
<b>(Continued from Page 8)</b>				
31 <sup>1</sup> 21 <sup>2</sup> GiffHill 21 <sup>2</sup> 40 31 <sup>1</sup> 32 <sup>2</sup> 31 <sup>1</sup> 32 <sup>2</sup> + 2 <sup>2</sup>	33 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	33 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	33 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	33 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> 28 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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48 36 Gillette 1.43 272 45 <sup>2</sup> 45 <sup>2</sup> 45 <sup>2</sup> 45 <sup>2</sup> 45 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	30 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	30 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	30 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	30 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
31 <sup>1</sup> 25 Gimbal Br 1 19 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	37 67 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	37 67 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	37 67 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	37 67 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> 148 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
33 <sup>1</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> Ginos Inc 41 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 37 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 37 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 37 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 37 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
25 <sup>1</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> GlenAl 20 <sup>2</sup> 42 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> 11 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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29 <sup>1</sup> 27 Globe Un .40 43 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	38 35 35 35 35 35 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	38 35 35 35 35 35 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	38 35 35 35 35 35 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	38 35 35 35 35 35 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
19 <sup>1</sup> 14 <sup>2</sup> Goodrich 1 6 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
31 <sup>1</sup> 26 <sup>2</sup> Goodyr .88 201 23 <sup>2</sup> 23 <sup>2</sup> 23 <sup>2</sup> 23 <sup>2</sup> 23 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	32 10 10 10 10 10 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	32 10 10 10 10 10 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	32 10 10 10 10 10 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	32 10 10 10 10 10 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
30 <sup>1</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> GorJwlyA 24 67 29 <sup>2</sup> 30 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	104 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	104 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	104 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	104 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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19 <sup>1</sup> 17 <sup>2</sup> GranbyM 1.40 276 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> 13 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>
22 <sup>1</sup> 17 <sup>2</sup> GranDun 180 76 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	18 18 18 18 18 18 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	18 18 18 18 18 18 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	18 18 18 18 18 18 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	18 18 18 18 18 18 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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48 <sup>1</sup> 37 <sup>2</sup> Grant W 1.50 276 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> 10 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 48 48 48 48 48 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 48 48 48 48 48 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 48 48 48 48 48 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	48 48 48 48 48 48 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
47 <sup>1</sup> 33 <sup>2</sup> GrayDr 1.20 9 40 40 40 40 40 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	208 208 208 208 208 208 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	208 208 208 208 208 208 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	208 208 208 208 208 208 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	208 208 208 208 208 208 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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22 <sup>1</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> GRH&P 80 51 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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57 <sup>1</sup> 47 <sup>2</sup> GRINHek 1.60 273 50 <sup>2</sup> 50 <sup>2</sup> 50 <sup>2</sup> 50 <sup>2</sup> 50 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
20 <sup>1</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> GRINWfn 1.58 206 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> 29 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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21 <sup>1</sup> 12 <sup>2</sup> GT Wt/Pl 47 24 <sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> 24 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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23 <sup>1</sup> 18 <sup>2</sup> Greyhound 64 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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95 <sup>1</sup> 89 <sup>2</sup> GUIMoh p 5 1 90 90 90 90 90 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
30 <sup>1</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> GUIMoH 1.20 1354 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> 25 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
72 <sup>1</sup> 51 <sup>2</sup> GUIMRes pfa 34 84 <sup>2</sup> 84 <sup>2</sup> 84 <sup>2</sup> 84 <sup>2</sup> 84 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
18 <sup>1</sup> 8 <sup>2</sup> GUIMRes pfa 12 10 10 10 10 10 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
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75 <sup>1</sup> 69 <sup>2</sup> GUISU 15.65 72 69 <sup>2</sup> 69 <sup>2</sup> 69 <sup>2</sup> 69 <sup>2</sup> 69 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>
44 <sup>1</sup> 38 <sup>2</sup> GUWInv 60b 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> 22 <sup>2</sup> - 2 <sup>2</sup>	106 106 106 106 106 106 - 2 <sup>2</sup>	10		

*These Bonds were offered and sold outside the United States.  
This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.*

April 21, 1972

**\$25,000,000**

## Queensland Alumina Finance N.V.

## **8½% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1987**

**Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation**  
**Pechiney UGINE Kuhlmann**

**Alcan Aluminium Limited**  
**Comalco Limited**

*Each of the above companies is severally and unconditionally obliged  
individually to provide its proportionate share of the funds necessary to  
carry out the objects of the Association. It is also agreed that the Presi-*

The First Boston Corporation	Morgan & Co International S.A.	Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Alahfi Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	American Express Securities S.A.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andresens Bank A/S	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder
Banca Societatis Corporation	Banka Commerciale Italiana	Astaire & Co.
Banco di Roma / Commerzbank AG / Crédit Lyonnais	Bank of America	Bache & Co. Incorporated
Bankhaus Hermann Lampe K.G.	Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.s.A.	Bankers Trust International Limited
Banque Louis-Dreyfus	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Banque Nationale del Lavoro
Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Blyth
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co.,	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
"La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Banque de l'Union Européenne
Crédit Chimique	Crédit Commercial de France	Banque de l'Union Parisième
Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Den Danske Landmandsbank	Banque Nationale de Paris
Deutsche Girozentrale	Richard Daus & Co.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Deutsche Kommunalbank	The Deltec Banking Corporation	Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Edilcentro S.p.A.	Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	Bayerische Gemeindebank Girozentrale
Fleizing, Suez, Brown Brothers	FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.	Bayerische Gemeindebank Girozentrale
Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities	Hambros Bank	Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A.
Herrschaff Landesbank	Hamburgische Landeshank	Cazenove & Co.
Hill Samuel & Co.	-Girozentrale-	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
R. Horwitz & Co.	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

*This advertisement appears as a matter of record only*

# **air zaïre**

fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the  
**REPUBLIC OF ZAÏRE**

**\$20,000,000**

Eurodollar loan due 1977-79

**BANKERS TRUST COMPANY**

**SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE BANQUE LAMBERT BANK OF MONTREAL**

**Bankers Trust Company**

**Bank of Montreal**

**Continental Bank**

Continental Illinois National Bank  
and Trust Company of Chicago

**Chemical Bank**

**Société Générale de Banque S.A.**

**Banque Lambert S.C.S.**

**Lavoro Bank Finance Company N.V.**

**Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited**

**North Carolina National Bank**

**Banque du Benelux S.A.**

**Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur**

**Midland Bank Limited**



## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 24, 1972

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUSTRIALS				
1588 Abitibi	\$8.75	\$8.5	\$8.5	-\$.05
1593 Acklands	\$10.5	\$10.2	\$10.2	-.05
1550 Agric Ind	\$12.8	\$12	\$12	-.05
1551 Alcan A	\$25.5	\$24.5	\$24.5	-.05
4922 Am. Int'l	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
925 Ascom Ry	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
650 Argus Fin C	\$17.5	\$17	\$17	-.05
732 Ass. Sup. Fin	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
4859 Atk. Natio S	\$6.5	\$6	\$6	-.05
627 Bell Can	\$4.5	\$4.5	\$4.5	-.05
93 B.C. Fares	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
11522 Black Bros	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
1540 Bon	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
100 Burns	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
978 Calg Pow	\$25	\$25	\$25	-.05
225 Can. Mall	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
114 Can. Min	\$18	\$18	\$18	-.05
298 Can. Pulp Mig	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
352 Can. Stl G	\$17.5	\$17.5	\$17.5	-.05
602 Can. Steel	\$6	\$6	\$6	-.05
333 Can. Hydro	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
1742 Can. Int'l Brk	\$25	\$25	\$25	-.05
7102 Can. Int'l Gas	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
1522 Can. Tire	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
655 Crmwlth Fin Bds	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
10152 Can. Build	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	-.05
725 Can. Gas	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
925 Crush Fin	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
1100 Cygnus A	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
425 Cygnus B	\$6	\$6	\$6	-.05
225 Dom. Rents	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
252 Dupont Can	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
225 Enoco	\$6.5	\$6	\$6	-.05
252 Far. Grain	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
302 Fin Distri	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	-.05
1429 Gl Pap	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
1257 Gl. L	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
225 Grecian Fin	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
273 Guar Trust	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
425 Gulf Can	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05
323 Hawk Sd	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	-.05
7102 Westm Infl	\$12.5	\$12	\$12	-.05

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

## Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	1-Hammer	2-Hammer	3-Hammer	4-Hammer	5-Hammer	6-Hammer	7-Hammer	8-Hammer	9-Hammer	10-Hammer	11-Hammer	12-Hammer	13-Hammer	14-Hammer	15-Hammer	16-Hammer	17-Hammer	18-Hammer	19-Hammer	20-Hammer	21-Hammer	22-Hammer	23-Hammer	24-Hammer	25-Hammer	26-Hammer	27-Hammer	28-Hammer	29-Hammer	30-Hammer	31-Hammer	32-Hammer	33-Hammer	34-Hammer	35-Hammer	36-Hammer	37-Hammer	38-Hammer	39-Hammer	40-Hammer	41-Hammer	42-Hammer	43-Hammer	44-Hammer	45-Hammer	46-Hammer	47-Hammer	48-Hammer	49-Hammer	50-Hammer	51-Hammer	52-Hammer	53-Hammer	54-Hammer	55-Hammer	56-Hammer	57-Hammer	58-Hammer	59-Hammer	60-Hammer	61-Hammer	62-Hammer	63-Hammer	64-Hammer	65-Hammer	66-Hammer	67-Hammer	68-Hammer	69-Hammer	70-Hammer	71-Hammer	72-Hammer	73-Hammer	74-Hammer	75-Hammer	76-Hammer	77-Hammer	78-Hammer	79-Hammer	80-Hammer	81-Hammer	82-Hammer	83-Hammer	84-Hammer	85-Hammer	86-Hammer	87-Hammer	88-Hammer	89-Hammer	90-Hammer	91-Hammer	92-Hammer	93-Hammer	94-Hammer	95-Hammer	96-Hammer	97-Hammer	98-Hammer	99-Hammer	100-Hammer	101-Hammer	102-Hammer	103-Hammer	104-Hammer	105-Hammer	106-Hammer	107-Hammer	108-Hammer	109-Hammer	110-Hammer	111-Hammer	112-Hammer	113-Hammer	114-Hammer	115-Hammer	116-Hammer	117-Hammer	118-Hammer	119-Hammer	120-Hammer	121-Hammer	122-Hammer	123-Hammer	124-Hammer	125-Hammer	126-Hammer	127-Hammer	128-Hammer	129-Hammer	130-Hammer	131-Hammer	132-Hammer	133-Hammer	134-Hammer	135-Hammer	136-Hammer	137-Hammer	138-Hammer	139-Hammer	140-Hammer	141-Hammer	142-Hammer	143-Hammer	144-Hammer	145-Hammer	146-Hammer	147-Hammer	148-Hammer	149-Hammer	150-Hammer	151-Hammer	152-Hammer	153-Hammer	154-Hammer	155-Hammer	156-Hammer	157-Hammer	158-Hammer	159-Hammer	160-Hammer	161-Hammer	162-Hammer	163-Hammer	164-Hammer	165-Hammer	166-Hammer	167-Hammer	168-Hammer	169-Hammer	170-Hammer	171-Hammer	172-Hammer	173-Hammer	174-Hammer	175-Hammer	176-Hammer	177-Hammer	178-Hammer	179-Hammer	180-Hammer	181-Hammer	182-Hammer	183-Hammer	184-Hammer	185-Hammer	186-Hammer	187-Hammer	188-Hammer	189-Hammer	190-Hammer	191-Hammer	192-Hammer	193-Hammer	194-Hammer	195-Hammer	196-Hammer	197-Hammer	198-Hammer	199-Hammer	200-Hammer	201-Hammer	202-Hammer	203-Hammer	204-Hammer	205-Hammer	206-Hammer	207-Hammer	208-Hammer	209-Hammer	210-Hammer	211-Hammer	212-Hammer	213-Hammer	214-Hammer	215-Hammer	216-Hammer	217-Hammer	218-Hammer	219-Hammer	220-Hammer	221-Hammer	222-Hammer	223-Hammer	224-Hammer	225-Hammer	226-Hammer	227-Hammer	228-Hammer	229-Hammer	230-Hammer	231-Hammer	232-Hammer	233-Hammer	234-Hammer	235-Hammer	236-Hammer	237-Hammer	238-Hammer	239-Hammer	240-Hammer	241-Hammer	242-Hammer	243-Hammer	244-Hammer	245-Hammer	246-Hammer	247-Hammer	248-Hammer	249-Hammer	250-Hammer	251-Hammer	252-Hammer	253-Hammer	254-Hammer	255-Hammer	256-Hammer	257-Hammer	258-Hammer	259-Hammer	260-Hammer	261-Hammer	262-Hammer	263-Hammer	264-Hammer	265-Hammer	266-Hammer	267-Hammer	268-Hammer	269-Hammer	270-Hammer	271-Hammer	272-Hammer	273-Hammer	274-Hammer	275-Hammer	276-Hammer	277-Hammer	278-Hammer	279-Hammer	280-Hammer	281-Hammer	282-Hammer	283-Hammer	284-Hammer	285-Hammer	286-Hammer	287-Hammer	288-Hammer	289-Hammer	290-Hammer	291-Hammer	292-Hammer	293-Hammer	294-Hammer	295-Hammer	296-Hammer	297-Hammer	298-Hammer	299-Hammer	300-Hammer	301-Hammer	302-Hammer	303-Hammer	304-Hammer	305-Hammer	306-Hammer	307-Hammer	308-Hammer	309-Hammer	310-Hammer	311-Hammer	312-Hammer	313-Hammer	314-Hammer	315-Hammer	316-Hammer	317-Hammer	318-Hammer	319-Hammer	320-Hammer	321-Hammer	322-Hammer	323-Hammer	324-Hammer	325-Hammer	326-Hammer	327-Hammer	328-Hammer	329-Hammer	330-Hammer	331-Hammer	332-Hammer	333-Hammer	334-Hammer	335-Hammer	336-Hammer	337-Hammer	338-Hammer	339-Hammer	340-Hammer	341-Hammer	342-Hammer	343-Hammer	344-Hammer	345-Hammer	346-Hammer	347-Hammer	348-Hammer	349-Hammer	350-Hammer	351-Hammer	352-Hammer	353-Hammer	354-Hammer	355-Hammer	356-Hammer	357-Hammer	358-Hammer	359-Hammer	360-Hammer	361-Hammer	362-Hammer	363-Hammer	364-Hammer	365-Hammer	366-Hammer	367-Hammer	368-Hammer	369-Hammer	370-Hammer	371-Hammer	372-Hammer	373-Hammer	374-Hammer	375-Hammer	376-Hammer	377-Hammer	378-Hammer	379-Hammer	380-Hammer	381-Hammer	382-Hammer	383-Hammer	384-Hammer	385-Hammer	386-Hammer	387-Hammer	388-Hammer	389-Hammer	390-Hammer	391-Hammer	392-Hammer	393-Hammer	394-Hammer	395-Hammer	396-Hammer	397-Hammer	398-Hammer	399-Hammer	400-Hammer	401-Hammer	402-Hammer	403-Hammer	404-Hammer	405-Hammer	406-Hammer	407-Hammer	408-Hammer	409-Hammer	410-Hammer	411-Hammer	412-Hammer	413-Hammer	414-Hammer	415-Hammer	416-Hammer	417-Hammer	418-Hammer	419-Hammer	420-Hammer	421-Hammer	422-Hammer	423-Hammer	424-Hammer	425-Hammer	426-Hammer	427-Hammer	428-Hammer	429-Hammer	430-Hammer	431-Hammer	432-Hammer	433-Hammer	434-Hammer	435-Hammer	436-Hammer	437-Hammer	438-Hammer	439-Hammer	440-Hammer	441-Hammer	442-Hammer	443-Hammer	444-Hammer	445-Hammer	446-Hammer	447-Hammer	448-Hammer	449-Hammer	450-Hammer	451-Hammer	452-Hammer	453-Hammer	454-Hammer	455-Hammer	456-Hammer	457-Hammer	458-Hammer	459-Hammer	460-Hammer	461-Hammer	462-Hammer	463-Hammer	464-Hamme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# American Stock Exchange Trading

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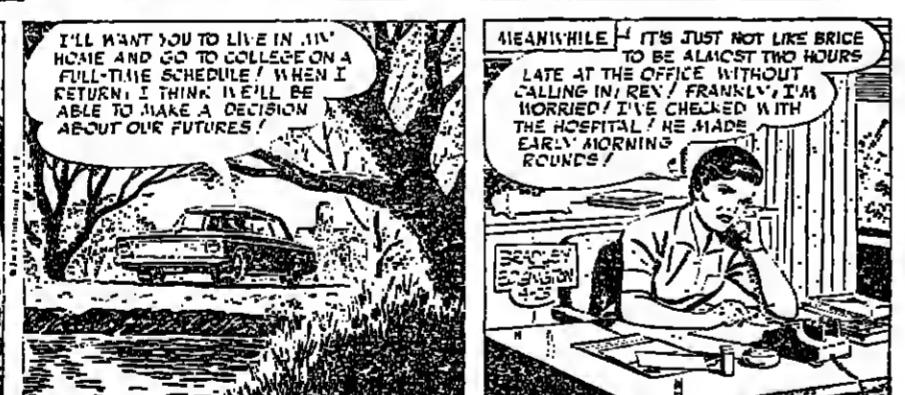
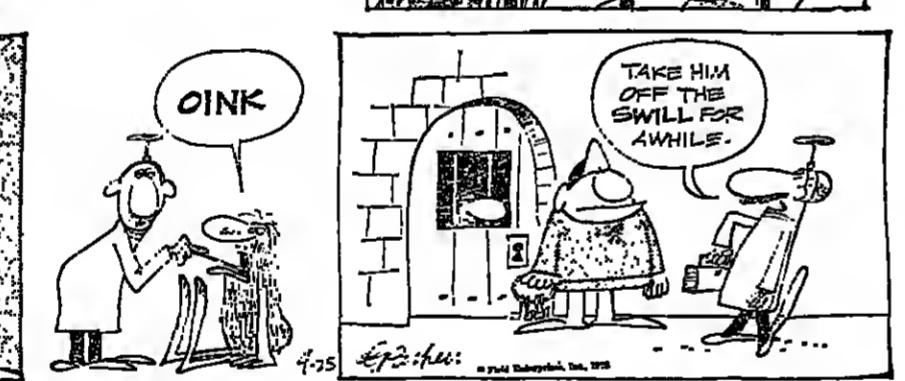
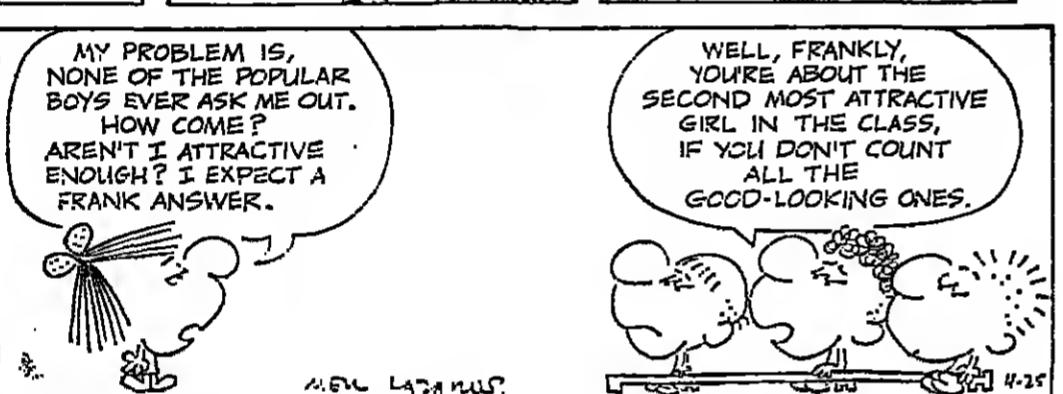
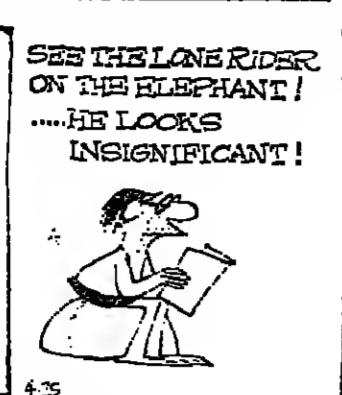
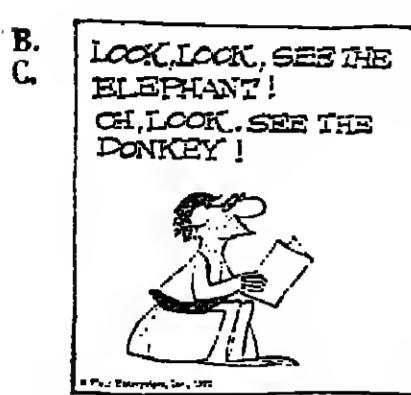
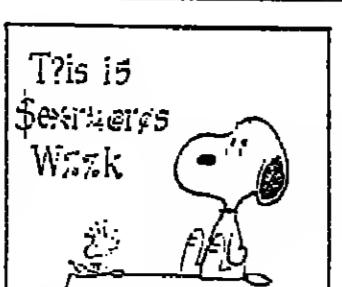
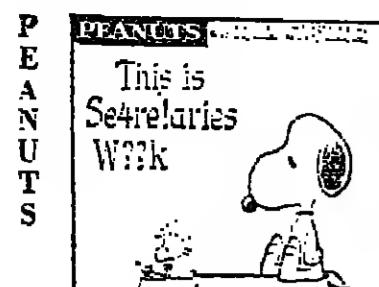
**TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY**

**MORE THAN  
\$200 MILLION**

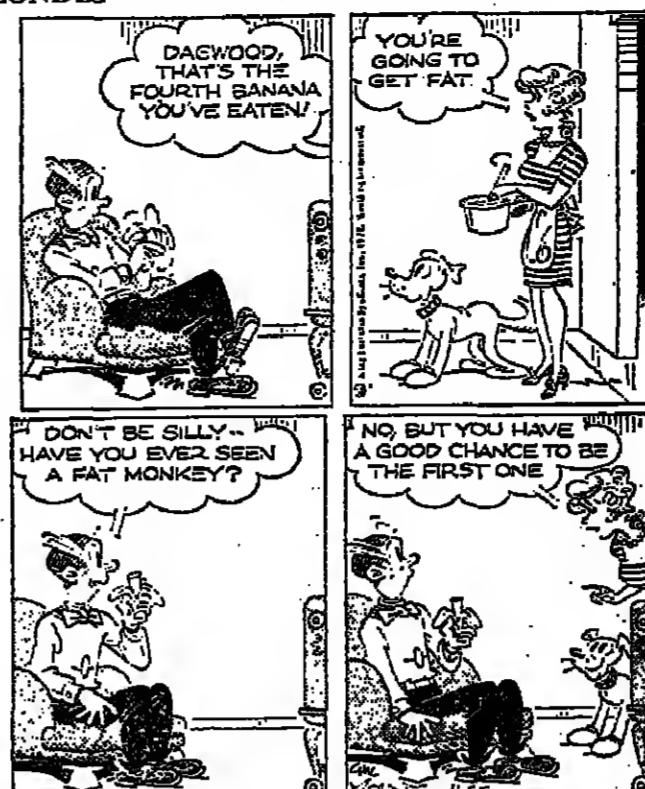
*A mutual fund based  
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BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.  
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

End of March	Net assets	Number of shares outstanding	Net asset value per share	Income	Yield
1972	\$ 200,284,333	5,785,096	\$ 52.92	\$ 3.83	7.79%
1971	116,178,521	2,411,784	48.19	3.53	7.89%
1970	86,024,532	1,814,295	47.43	3.46	7.87%
1969	60,891,983	1,210,743	50.30	3.21	6.82%
1968	29,367,462	581,037	50.56	3.29	6.96%
1967	14,352,668	279,460	51.37	2.97	6.12%



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most tournament players understand the importance of lead-directing doubles, but neglect opportunities to make lead-directing bids. The diagrammed deal, played in a recent U.S. contest, shows effective use of such a bid.

When East opened two hearts, it was significant: He expected his partner to ruff, and the three was a suit-preference signal asking for a club return. The low card asked for the low-ranking card suit.

North, like West, was holding moderate values and solved his bidding dilemma the same way—a raise with a doubleton. This was safe enough, since South's vulnerable overcall at the two-level promised at worst a good five-card suit.

As it turned out he had reason to regret it had not bid four spades: The three-level bid gave East a chance, and he bid four diamonds. This could only be lead-directing, since he could have no reason to bid a suit at this point, nor could he be suggested a slam with a hand that was known to be weak, and West interpreted it correctly. When South bid four spades, ending the auction, West led the diamond three.

The choice of this spot-card was significant: He expected his partner to ruff, and the three was a suit-preference signal asking for a club return. The low card asked for the low-ranking card suit.

North, like West, was holding moderate values and solved his bidding dilemma the same way—a raise with a doubleton. This was safe enough, since South's vulnerable overcall at the two-level promised at worst a good five-card suit.

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The plan worked. East ruffed, returned a club, and was given a second diamond ruff. The defense was slated to collect its fourth trick whether East continued clubs or shifted to hearts.

East played the heart king, removing the entry to dummy, but South was able to draw trumps, overtake the diamond king, and lead toward the heart jack. He cashed his three remaining trumps before giving up the last trick. If East had returned a club at the fourth trick, South would again have drawn trumps and eventually discarded one heart on the diamond ace in dummy.

Notice that with any opening lead but a diamond, South would have no trouble in making 10 tricks.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

NORTH (D)	
♦ 82	
♥ A3	
♦ A9872	
♣ J765	
WEST	EAST
♦ 1096	♦ 73
♥ 109	♥ KQ8765
♦ J10653	—
♣ AK9	♦ Q10432
SOUTH	
♦ AKQJ4	
♥ J42	
♦ KQ4	
♣ 8	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West

Pass 2 ♠ 2 ♠ 3 ♥

3 ♣ 4 ♦ 4 ♣ Pass

Pass Pass

West led the diamond three.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



'THOSE WERE THE GOOD OL' DAYS,  
HUUH, MRS. WILSON?'

## JUMBLE®

that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOBBIE

LIVIG

TO EAT.

KNAWE

OKAY, UNLOAD THIS STUFF  
AND GET RID OF THE TRUCK.  
WELL ALL BE RICH IF  
THESE DUMMIES KEEP  
BRINGING IN HOT LOADS  
FOR US TO HIJACK!

HERTHS

YEAH, LOOK  
WHAT WE  
SAVE IN  
GASOLINE  
ALONE!

WEARLY

THIS IS THE GREATEST  
INVENTION SINCE  
PROHIBITION!  
AND NOBODY  
CAN COMPLAIN  
TO THE POLICE!  
WE CAN'T  
LOSE!

Print the SURPRISE ANSWERS here

AN

Now arrange the circled letters  
to form the surprise answer, as  
suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RATE VALUE SKEWER BLEACH

Answer: Might be straining to do a job—A SIEVE

## BOOKS

## THE PROSELYTIZER

By D. Keith Mano. Alfred A. Knopf. 271 pp. \$6.55.

Reviewed by Geoffrey Wolff

EACH year of the past four a novel has come from the criminally young D. Keith Mano: "The Proselytizer," on schedule, is his fifth. Mr. Mano's signature is characterized by an un-feminine partiality toward the grand moral conundrum (What does it all mean?) and prose that is sometimes mannered, sometimes strained beyond its inherent strength, always fully written, bold, inventive. He is one of the few self-confessed Christian novelists among us, a man willing to collide with The Good Book on matters of grace, immortality, the Fall and salvation.

Mr. Mano's previous novel, "The Death and Life of Harry Goth," is a remarkable creation in its own right, and the best preparation for his current effort. Harry Goth is slow-witted and clumsy, yet everything he is one of recent fiction's darlings, a character who sticks to the memory, a legend in his own pages. We know after a few moments in his company that we are privileged to be present at the creation of a man of consummate decency: He is hedged, like us. He stumbles. He is afraid. He is dying. Six months to live, he said, but what could that mean to Harry Goth, who had let whole years go by unchallenged, to whom last Thursday was now a dark and sovereign mystery? He tries to surrender to despair, and cannot there he was at the beginning.

It would be unkind—and just—to suggest that this year Mr. Mano should have stayed in bed. He manages some startling scenes. He pushes the vocabulary of sexual congress beyond its previous boundaries, almost as much by the quantity of his conceits as by their quality. "Like eels in oily sauce their tongues met." But he has left out whatever it is that translates little losers like Harry Goth into great fictional characters. Goth is the real article. The rest is noise, and sideshow.

Geoffrey Wolff is a former books editor of *Newsweek* and author of a novel, "Bad Debt." © New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This week's  
Last week's  
Fiction  
1 The Winds of War...  
2 The Word...  
3 The Exorcist...  
4 Wheels...  
5 The Assassins...  
6 The Jackal...  
7 Purgatory...  
8 The Blue Knight...  
9 The Bear...  
10 The Moon...  
11 Coyote...  
12 Monday the Rabbit Took Off...  
13 Karaman...  
14 GENERAL

15 The Game of the Foxes...  
16 Farago...  
17 The Doctor and Franklin...  
18 The Defense Never Rests...  
19 Baileys with Arrows...  
20 Tracy Beaker...  
21 Queen Margot...  
22 The Moon's a Balloon...  
23 The Double-Cross System...  
24 Bring Me a Uniform...  
25 Beyond...  
26 Moon...  
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N.Y. in 1st NHL Final Since 1950

## Rangers Humble Black Hawks To Take Series in 4 Straight

By Gerald Eikenazi

NEW YORK, April 24 (UPI)—The New York Rangers advanced to the championship round of the Stanley Cup last night with a powerful, clever and commanding 5-3 trouncing of the Chicago Black Hawks. A remarkable number of stars at the end of the game—Madison Square Garden underscored the fact that the Rangers had reached the final of the national Hockey League post-season tournament for the first time since 1950.

In scoring a four-game sweep

against Chicago, the error-free style that had brought them victory over the Montreal Canadiens in the first round continued.

"You could say lots of things about this series," said the Black Hawks' driving spirit, Bobby Hull. "But the Rangers played better than us. That's all it was."

Last Verdict

Only few of the 17,000 fans had ever seen a Ranger club take a Cup series in New York. The last time it happened was

1940. The New Yorkers started disposing of the last vestiges of playoff statistics just 12 seconds after Hull opened the scoring last night at the 5-minute-37-second mark. The burly left wing tallied against Gilles Villemure while Chicago was short-handed. It was the type of score that can deflate a club.

But Phil Goyette, who was a customs broker in Montreal before Eddie Francis lured him out of retirement, quickly tied the score as the puck sailed under Tom Espoza's right shoulder.

It was the worst of birthdays

for the Hawks' goalie, who turned 29 yesterday. Bob Rousseau, another Francis acquisition, picked up his second point of a 4-point night by taking Rod Gilbert's pass and scoring at 15:32.

The Hawks went nowhere. They didn't have the time to get a charge formed. The Rangers virtually toyed with them, rolling in like a tide.

**Gilbert Scores**

Gilbert made it 3-1 in the second session, but Pat Stapleton took the Rangers' edge to 3-2. Villemure, an almost forgotten man (he was, after all, the East Division's second-team all-star goalie this year), gave the Hawks nothing else.

Vic Hadfield punched home Rod Gilbert's rebound and Gene Carr gave the Rangers a 5-2 margin by the period's end. Carr, the eager, skittish rookie, hadn't scored in 32 games.

In the final session, Rousseau scored again and all that remained was for time to run out. The Hawks, pressured constantly, were embarrassed with one broken play following another.

The New Yorkers, who posted their first four-game sweep in history, now have a few days off. If the Boston Bruins sweep their semifinal series in St. Louis tomorrow night, it is possible the final round will begin Thursday, with the first two games at Boston.

"To be in the final round, playing for the championship, I can't speak for how much it means to the others, but I know it's very extra special for me," he said.

The Knicks produced a 33-24 third quarter yesterday, in which DeBusek drove, hit outside and scored from the pivot, while Bradley, Walt Frazier, Lucas and Earl Monroe blended their talents in playing good defense and seeing that the hot hand got the ball.

Their steady play and a brilliant third quarter in which DeBusek scored 18 of his 23 points "closed out" the four-of-seven-game series in five games.

The Knicks finished eight games behind Boston during the regular season, while splitting six meetings hand to hand.

But in the playoffs, the Knicks won the first two games, lost a close one here, and won the next two. Their winning margins were 22, 1, 18 and 8 points, a rather decisive margin for play-off competition.

Now they will face the Lakers in the opener of a four-of-seven-game series Wednesday night in Los Angeles.

Their steady play and a brilliant third quarter in which DeBusek scored 18 of his 23 points "closed out" the four-of-seven-game series in five games.

The Knicks finished eight games behind Boston during the regular season, while splitting six meetings hand to hand.

Both players reached the final yesterday morning after rain postponed Saturday's semifinals.

Rosewall defeated John Alexander of Australia, 6-4, 6-3,

and Richey, of Sarasota, Fla.,

ed in the opening round of the 29th Italian tennis championships today, which carries total prize money of \$70,000.

An Italian amateur, Ezio de Mattei, ousted 16th-seeded Ion Tiriac of Romania, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5, in the men's singles and Vlasta Vopickova of Czechoslovakia upset sixth-seeded Brenda Kirk of South Africa, 7-6, 6-3, and James Cane of Argentina, 6-4, 6-1.

At the 16th tee, Nicklaus experienced the unusual when he sliced his driver split as he walked the ball and the loose clubhead hit him in the back of the head. He wasn't injured. He had an extra driver back in his hotel room but didn't send it for both of us."

Casper shot a 70 for a 23-hole total of 233 and finished 16th.

The caddy, Del Taylor, dropped Casper's bag on the 10th

fairway and walked off. He has been Casper's regular caddy for 10 years.

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Casper shot a 70

## Art Buchwald

**Polarization**

**WASHINGTON.**—Everyone talks about the success of the "Vietnamization" program in Vietnam, but little attention has been paid to the success of the "polarization" program in the United States.

The polarization program in the United States, considered the best means of dividing the country, was started just about the time the Vietnamization program began, and the two programs are unalterably tied together.

Malcolm Moody, Director of Polarization for the entire United States, which includes I Corps (New England), II Corps (the South), III Corps (the Midwest) and IV Corps (the Far West), insisted that despite what the media had written, polarization was working in the United States, and he predicted that the entire country would be polarized by 1972.

"We've had setbacks," he said, "and you have to expect them when you're polarizing a country as large as this. First you have to win the confidence of the people. Then you have to persuade them polarization is good for them. It isn't easy."

Moody said he had been worried for a time. "The campuses were quiet. There was little rioting in the ghettos. The students were trying to work within the system, and the country was making some effort to come together. I was under a great deal of pressure to explain why polarization wasn't working.

"But you can't have polarization unless you give the people a reason to be polarized. After our invasion of Cambodia, things came down, President Nixon didn't help by announcing the SALT talks and taking a trip to China.

"We kept sending Vice-Presi-



dent Agnew out to the different corps areas, hoping he could polarize the countryside, but in the last year or so it wasn't working. This is not to criticize Agnew. He did such an effective job in 1968 and 1969, but there wasn't much left for him to say in '70, '71 and '72.

"The people weren't listening, and we were in serious trouble."

\* \* \*

"What turned the program around?" I asked.

"The first thing was the busing issue. Busing of school children was one area where people were willing to be polarized. When we realized what we had, we ran with it. People who wouldn't get involved suddenly joined up, and now, thanks to the administration's position, we have more people at the end of the poles than we ever had before."

"That's fantastic," I said.

"But we couldn't have done it with busing alone. The big breakthrough came when the President decided to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong. This woke up the student demonstrators. It split Congress. And to all the acrimonious gut reactions that had been buried for two years, B-52 raids made everyone forget Chukio and a possible detente with the Soviet Union. We managed to polarize the young people again."

\* \* \*

"You've done a good job," I told Moody.

"The credit does not belong to me. It belongs to the President. Our agency can do just so much, but if the President doesn't back us with his decisions, polarization just won't work."

"The administration maintains it isn't the President, but the media, which is responsible for polarization in this country. How do you explain that?" I asked.

"The President is a modest man. As long as polarization is working, he doesn't care who gets the credit for it. If the American people want to believe that the press and TV news people are responsible for polarization, it's perfectly all right with Mr. Nixon."

## Waverley Root

**Col. McCormick and His Mother**

**PARIS (IHT).**—"Beric's not quite right in the head," his mother used to say. "They'll have to put him away some day, like they did his old aunt."

"Beric" was Col. Robert Rutherford McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, my boss for eight years when I was working for its Paris Edition and its Foreign News Service. Mrs. McCormick's comparison with "his old aunt" must be dismissed as mere fabrication, reflecting her lack of sisterly affection for Mrs. Elinor Medill Patterson, who reciprocated it. Mrs. Patterson remarked of Mrs. McCormick, conveniently named Katherine, that she would be perfectly cast in the leading feminine role of "The Taming of the Shrew," while Mrs. McCormick's husband usually referred to Mrs. McCormick as "the witch of Wheaton" (where the latter had her country home). Mrs. Patterson died in Chicago in 1933 without ever having been "put away" except in the imagination of Mrs. McCormick.

If Mrs. McCormick was seeking evidence that her son suffered from a hereditary mental taint, she might have looked closer home. During the time I was employed on the Paris Chicago Tribune, Mrs. McCormick was one of the office's recurring problems. She spent a good deal of time in France, though she disliked it ("I fell out of bed in that damned country," she explained), but she was encouraged to stay abroad by a McCormick family which felt that the fact she was from Chicago less embarrassment would result for her dear ones. She was accompanied in her travels by a "companion," whose functions resembled closely those of a psychiatric nurse. The companion visited the office from time to time to have us send cables to the Colonel reporting on the latest exploits of his mother and asking for instructions. On one occasion she informed the Colonel that his mother had just bought \$50,000 worth of jewels; she wanted to know if she should return them discreetly to the sellers. The office boy was alone when the answer came back, so it fell upon him to relay it. "Let her keep them," it read. "\$50,000 isn't much money." I do not know how much the Chicago Tribune was paying office boys in those days, but I was a reporter, and my salary was \$15 a week. Somehow or other he managed to remain unembittered, even after another, and closer, contact with Mrs. McCormick.

## At the Ritz

She had telephoned the office to say she was lonely and wanted someone sent over to talk to. The office boy was accordingly dispatched to the Ritz. Mrs. McCormick had him served with much more whisky than he was accustomed to, and as the afternoon wore on he began to indulge in fantasies

about rising high in the Chicago Tribune's extensive organization as a result of the favor of its master's mother. When it became time to leave, Mrs. McCormick insisted. Flatteringly on accompanying him to the head of the stairs leading to her apartment, one floor up; and there, stepping back a pace or two to take aim, she drop-kicked him neatly down the steps and into the lobby.

Before the colonel was born, his mother had hoped for a girl, to replace her daughter Katrina, who had died in infancy. When the child turned out to be male, she tried to ignore the decision of fate. She was dismused with difficulty from naming him Katrina II. Instead he was called Robert, after his father, but she addressed him as Robert and made him wear girl's clothing until the age of 7 his tantrums became so violent that she had to give him up.

The gossip about his mental instability was no secret for the Colonel, who was in the least disturbed by it. "All the McCormicks are crazy except me," he used to say with relish, and once threw his Washington bureau chief, Walter Trohan, into utter confusion by adding, in public, "You wouldn't agree with that, would you, Walter?"

Trohan, who had once received from the Colonel a clipping from the Tribune of an article which McCormick had written himself, with the marginal notation, "What do I mean by this?" may have had his doubts.

Then there was the story of the picnic of Chicago Tribune advertising men, which was invaded by a large horse-carrying truck, whose tailboard was lowered to form a ramp down which the Colonel rode, booted and spurred like another famous American, to deliver a pep talk to his salesmen from the saddle. He then rode back up the ramp into the truck and was driven away again. The Colonel later claimed that this story was nothing but an exaggeration of a prank, which he did not deny, when he rode horseback up the steps of a house in Chicago, scaring the wits out of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Persons present at the picnic have since been interrogated about the authenticity of the story, but none of them has been willing to confirm it—or to deny it.

Some of the stories about the Colonel's mental lapses may have arisen simply from inability to realize that he was joking. For instance, it is difficult to take seriously his assertion that Roosevelt had subjected the entire population of the United States to wartime rationing with the sole purpose of depriving McCormick personally of certain accustomed luxuries. The rationing story probably belongs to the same category as one which used to delight the staff of the Paris Tribune at the time of the Versailles Treaty conference, where McCormick was reported to have said that he had always thought the Ukraine was a musical instrument. Perhaps he did, but if so he was

certainly joking. He knew very well what and where the Ukraine was, having passed through it when he visited the entire Russian front under the guidance of a personage than the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaelevich, commander in chief of the Russian Army, before the United States entered World War I. He had set down that experience in a book entitled "With the Russian Army," which shows no signs of mental aberration.

The Colonel's writings, indeed, present one of the most convincing proofs that his mind was a machine which functioned excellently. He had also to his credit two very solid volumes on the campaigns of the Civil War, "Ulysses S. Grant" and "The War Without Grant." He had already showed his mettle before he produced those books. He was only 23 when he became president of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, which, by its control of the Ship Canal linking the Great Lakes with the Mississippi, constituted a sort of subgovernment of the whole Chicago area; he handled the job with undisputed competence, even achieving the triumph, for that time and place, of keeping its administration free from graft.

## Rise at Paper

When he first entered the Chicago Tribune, where it had once been declared that there was "no place for him," as an unpaid financial manager with no official hierarchical status, he proceeded to put what had become a vacillating business on its feet again. In 1911 he became the paper's president, still without a salary; he was not even a director in the company. But in a few years, as editor, then owner, then publisher, he made the Tribune his own. There was no longer any doubt about who was running the paper. The Colonel ruled it like a dictator, and he dictated well. He realized long in advance of the actual need that a great newspaper had to assure its source of paper, and set up in Canada a vast company which owned forests, the mills for making paper from its trees, and the boats to ferry their newsprint across the Great Lakes to his presses. He foresaw the possibilities of radio for the transmission of news, and the result was Press Wireless, a worldwide network handling press dispatches only. He was also alert to the development of radio for public news broadcasting and set up for the Tribune station WGN, which gave birth to the Mutual Broadcasting System, one of the big three, along with the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, when I was working for it (1936-1940). The importance of these achievements may well offset the instances of eccentricity. Perhaps we can leave the last word to biographer Frank C. Waltrip. He called McCormick a "true American original."

## PEOPLE: Oldest American Celebrates Birthday



He's forgotten the precise date of his birth—though he remembers being freed as a slave at the age of 21 by President Lincoln—and ordinarily, Charlie Smith celebrates his birthday on the Fourth of July, reasoning that it's as good a day as any. This year, though, the merchants of Bartow, Fla., decided to throw Charlie the first party of his life, in return for his consent to celebrate it in conjunction with a local produce fair. The merchants chipped in with some gifts. Sen. Lawton Chiles, D.-Fla., dropped in to shake hands and give him a tie clasp, the government of India sent a hand-carved replica of the Taj Mahal, and all in all, it was a pretty fair day for Smith, at 130 the oldest living American.

Born in Liberia in 1842, Smith was kidnapped at the age of 12 and shipped with a boatload of other blacks to New Orleans for sale in the slave market. A Texas rancher named Smith bought him, changed his name from his original Mitchell Watkins and put him to work minding the Smith children until 1863. Freed by Lincoln, Charlie bounded around the West as a cowboy, then drifted on to other jobs before settling in Florida. At 109 he ran a small grocery store, and at 113 he was picking citrus fruit when his employer applied for Smith's first Social Security card. The ensuing check confirmed most of the details of Charlie's life, except for his marital status. Smith himself says he's "married three times and never divorced."

For Guy Roger, a prisoner in the jailhouse of La Roche-sur-Yon, France, the outside world means nothing but unemployment, insecurity and taxes. So when the guards came by to break the news that he was free, Roger, 42, just shook his head and refused to budge. Prison authorities finally had to resort to the courts in order to expel Roger from jail, a turnaround resulting in his discharge but not before Roger had the last word. As the guards deposited him at the local train station, Roger turned and waved. "See you soon."

British Member of Parliament Dick Crawshaw walked himself into the record books yesterday with a 265.3-mile nonstop pedestrian performance around the Ainslie motorcycle track.

SPRING TRAINING—Swedish Crown Prince Carl Gustav at his desk in Hamburg Bank in London, where he is dividing a six-week training stint between Hamburg and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce.

Crawshaw, 54-year-old Labour and former paratroop officer, covered the distance in 78 hours 21 minutes, walking the first mile lap in 19 minutes and the 16th and last in 41 minutes. Earlier in the morning, he had broken the previous standard of 216 miles set by John Stedman, another Briton, who took his stroll in 1969 in Cape Town, South Africa. None the worse for wear except for blistered and swollen feet, Crawshaw complained only of "terrible wind" he braved during his marathon. The 100-mile walk both to raise funds for underprivileged children, sponsors including Prime Minister Edward Heath, had pledged so much per mile, and because "records are there to be broken."

An unidentified man has been arrested in Brunswick, Ga., cursing at an opium. Police officers said the man's car was forced to stop on a main line, clogged by a pedestrian, the man leaped out of the window to call the officer, a few choice names, just as a policeman was passing the officer charged the man with public obscenity.

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